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COUNTY
BOROUGH



OF
BRIGHTON.

Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR 1922.

BRIGHTON

The Southern Publishing Co., Ltd., 130, North Street.—M.8493.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL, BRIGHTON.

19th May, 1923.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present the Health Report for the year 1922. I would draw your special attention to the information given with regard to Housing. During the year a desirable suburb has been completed at Moulsecoomb and the first steps have been taken to deal with a small part of a slum area.

The Council will note with satisfaction that infantile mortality and the incidence of infectious disease in Brighton remains below that of the country generally.

During the year the Health Department suffered a great loss through the death of Chief Inspector Skinner, who had worked in this department for 42 years ; one cannot speak too highly of the work he did for Brighton.

I am,

Yours obediently,

DUNCAN FORBES,
Medical Officer of Health.

Health Committee :

Chairmen { MR. COUNCILLOR MAJOR (until Nov., 1922).
MR. COUNCILLOR PARRY (from Nov., 1922).

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR.

MR. ALDERMAN BURBERRY.

„ „ LINTOTT.

MR. COUNCILLOR BLACK.

MRS. „ BLATCH.

MR. „ ELLIOTT

MR. COUNCILLOR JACKLIN.

„ „ MAJOR.

„ „ MANSFIELD

„ „ MARSH.

„ „ MATTHEWS

„ „ S. C. THOMPSON

Children's Care Sub-Committee:

Chairmen { MISS M. E. HEATHCOTE (until Nov., 1922).
MRS. H. GERVIS (from Nov., 1922).

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR.

MR. COUNCILLOR CANE.

„ „ MARTEN.

„ „ STEERS.

„ „ WARD.

MR. COUNCILLOR WILKINSON.

MRS. „ SMITH.

MISS M. E. HEATHCOTE.

MR. H. D. LONG.

MISS A. C. W. RICHARDS.

Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

Chairman - THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE (as above).

MRS. BELCHER (died May 7th,
1922 : vacancy not filled).

The Chairman of the Children's Care
Sub-Committee
(MISS HEATHCOTE).
(MRS. GERVIS, from Nov.)

MRS. HUSSEY.

MRS. NASH,

MR. C. SMITH

STAFF.

Public Health Department.

JAMES F. SKINNER, Cert.R.San.I., Chief Sanitary Inspector (until July, 1922).
 JOHN NORRISH, Cert.R.San.I., Chief Sanitary Inspector (from July).
 F. W. BRAYBON, Cert.R.San.I., Assistant Sanitary Inspector.
 J. SHARP, Assistant Sanitary Inspector.
 A. FRANKS, Cert.R.San.I., Assistant Sanitary Inspector.
 A. L. VIGAR, Cert.R.San.I. and Food Inspector's Cert.R.San.I., Assistant Sanitary Inspector.
 F. W. SALVAGE, Cert.R.San.I., Infectious Diseases Inspector.
 J. BAKER, Disinfecter.
 R. W. GRUTCHFIELD, Cert.R.San.I., Chief Clerk.
 Four Assistant Clerks.

Factory and Workshops' Acts and Shops' Acts.

E. E. MILLS, Cert.R.San.I., Inspector.
 J. WEBB, Cert.R.San.I., Assistant Inspector.

Superintendent of Public Abattoir and Food Inspector.

W. H. WATTS, Cert.R.San.I., and Food Inspector's Cert.R.San.I.
 One Assistant Clerk.

Tuberculosis Dispensary.

C. E. GREENFIELD, Cert.R.San.I., Inspector and Tuberculosis Visitor.
 One permanent and one part-time Clerk.

Health Visitors ; Maternity and Child Welfare Work only.

Miss A. G. PALMER, C.M.B., Sanitary Inspectors' Cert., and Health Visitors' Cert.
 Miss E. WHYTE, C.M.B., Trained Nurse.
 Miss LOGIE, C.M.B., Trained Nurse.
 Miss F. E. HAYES, C.M.B., Trained Nurse.

Borough Sanatorium.

Matron :—Miss GRANT.
 House Physician :—DANIEL HUGHES, M.B., B.Ch.

Tuberculosis Officer :

A. NEVILLE COX, M.D., B.S."

Infant Welfare Medical Officer.

Miss M. F. BIGNOLD, M.B., Ch.B.

Medical Officer of Health.

DUNCAN FORBES, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H.

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School Report follows.

Diphtheria.—Fourteen deaths occurred from diphtheria, giving a percentage mortality of 13. Patients do not die who receive antitoxin on the first day of disease. In severe cases, especially in children, each added day increases greatly the percentage mortality. In every case either parents or doctors are responsible for delay in securing the only specific treatment which is the administration of antitoxin. The following table is of interest in this connection :—

The day of disease Doctor called in.	Antitoxin first given.
23	Not given.
4	4
3	5
3	3
2	5
5	5
2 ?	Not given.
3	5
3	3
6	7
2	3

Scarlet Fever Return cases.—After the return home from the Isolation Hospital of 14 patients, further members of their families were infected : as 243 patients were admitted, the percentage giving rise to return cases is 5·8 per cent. In addition there was one home return case and one was probably infected from a child who had recently been discharged from a London Fever Hospital.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

387 cases were notified in 217 houses ; 4 deaths occurred.

MEASLES.

Measles.—The last big epidemic of measles in Brighton occurred in the year 1917. The average interval between these large epidemics is six years, but as the outbreak in 1917 was a year late, it was expected that an outbreak would occur in 1922 and 1923. A small outbreak occurred in St. Paul's School in March and April, but the real beginning of the epidemic was early in July. By December the epidemic had not reached its maximum. The remarkable feature is the mild character of the disease. Only two deaths occurred amongst 702 known cases.

Measles, notified chiefly by School Teachers, during 1922 were as follows :—

0— 3 mos.	...	...	—	8— 9 years	...	...	55
3— 6 „	...	...	5	9—10 „	...	...	16
6— 9 „	...	...	8	10—11 „	...	...	6
9—12 „	...	...	11	11—12 „	...	...	5
1— 2 years	...	...	53	12—13 „	...	...	2
2— 3 „	...	...	70	13—14 „	...	...	2
3— 4 „	...	...	62	14 + „	...	...	7
4— 5 „	...	...	55				—
5— 6 „	...	...	107	Total	...	...	702
6— 7 „	...	...	133				—
7— 8 „	...	...	105				

For School closure see School Report page 18.

Sixteen children were nursed by the Queen's Nurses ; 245 visits were paid.

VERMINOUS PERSONS.

SCABIES.—9 persons suffering from “ the itch ” had 19 baths.

In each instance an attempt was made to treat every infected member of the family. They were invited to go to the Infectious Disease Hospital, where they were bathed and treated. At the same time the personal clothing also the bedding were steam disinfected.

Apart from cleansing by the Poor Law Authorities no arrangements have been made for the cleansing of verminous persons.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The table below gives statistics of Tuberculosis for 1922 :—

	Number of deaths.	Rate per 100,000.	Number of new cases notified.	New cases notified per 100,000 of population.	Number of re-notifications.	New cases admitted to the Sanatorium.	Cases re-admitted to the Sanatorium.	Total number treated in the Sanatorium.	Total weeks stay in the Sanatorium.	Average stay in weeks per Patient.	Treatment at Dispensary.				
											Total Patients	New Patients	No. receiving Tuberculin.	No. of injections of Tuberculin.	Total number of attendances at Dispensary.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	140	103·7	213	157·8	301	99	17	160	2083	13	75	35	44	805	1223
Other forms Tuberculosis	40	29·6	98	72·6	44	8	1	31	971	32	22	8	14	252	286
All forms Tuberculosis	180	133·3	311	230·4	345	107	18	191	3054	16	97	43	58	1057	1509

The particulars of the work done at the Tuberculosis Dispensary are given in the following table :—

Examinations by the Tuberculosis Officer.	Total	Insured.						Non-Insured.					
		Tuber- culous.		Non- Tuber- culous.		Doubtful		Tuber- culous.		Non- Tuber- culous.		Doubtful	
		1st.	Later	1st.	Later	1st.	Later	1st.	Later	1st.	Later	1st.	Later
At the Dispensary...	977	52	376	27	17	25	53	61	192	44	32	38	60
„ Sanatorium (out patients) ...	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
„ Hospitals ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
In the Patients' Homes ...	119	13	49	2	1	2	4	17	9	8	3	7	4
Ditto with Doctor present ...	17	5	1	—	—	1	—	4	2	—	2	2	—
Total ...	1125	70	427	29	18	28	57	85	206	52	38	47	68
At the Medical Board	287												
Examination by X Rays ...	100												
„ of Larynx Nose and Ears	178												
Total Examinations	1690												

Summary of notifications :—

AGE PERIODS.	NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM A.												Total Notifica- tions on Form A
	Number of Primary Notifications.												
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 & up- w'ds	Total Primary Notifi- cations.	
Pulmonary Males ...	—	1	—	4	4	8	29	21	21	11	3	102	103
Pulmonary Females ...	—	2	2	7	8	17	30	21	15	6	2	110	114
Non-pulmon- ary Males	6	7	4	7	2	4	6	5	—	2	—	43	43
Non-pulmon- ary Females	3	12	4	3	1	5	7	6	2	2	3	48	48

Summary of notifications—*continued*.

	NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM B.					NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM C.		NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM D.	
	Number of Primary Notifications.				Total Notifications on Form B.	Poor Law Institutions.	Sanatoria.	Poor Law Institutions.	Sanatoria.
	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	Total Primary Notifications.					
Pulmonary Males	—	—	—	—	—	24	59	11	65
„ Females	—	1	—	1	2	23	51	10	52
Non-Pulmonary Males ...	1	2	1	4	4	9	4	1	9
Non-Pulmonary Females ...	—	2	1	3	3	13	3	2	3

Of the 213 primary notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis, 35 were imported cases.

TUBERCULOSIS CONTACTS OF SCHOOL AGE.

Result of examination.							Ages.		
							1-5	5-10	10-15
Not Tubercular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	82	89
Under observation	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	7
Tubercular	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	2

SUMMARY OF DENTAL WORK AT SANATORIUM.

	EXTRACTION		SCALING.		FILLING.	DRESS- ING.	GRIND- INGS.
	Local Anaesthetic.	No Anaesthetic.	Upper	Lower			
Men	16	4	—	3	21	8	3
Women	14	—	—	2	27	20	3
Boys	9	4	—	—	7	4	—
Girls	2	1	—	—	4	—	—
Totals	41	9	—	5	59	32	6

HOME NURSING BY QUEEN'S NURSES.

	No. of Patients.	No. of Visits.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	70	2940
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	50	3556
Total ...	120	6496

The home nursing is made the more valuable as the nurses employed have from time to time personal tuition from the Tuberculosis Officer at the Dispensary. A quarterly report is received from the Superintendent of Nurses, not only enumerating the patients visited but calling attention to their wants and the sanitary condition of the homes. For these services an annual grant of £300 is made by the Council to the fund of the Queen's Nurses, roughly at the rate of 11d. per visit.

Fifty-one (36 per cent.) of a total of 140 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis occurred in the following public institutions :—

- 23 in the Brighton Poor Law Institution.
- 12 in the Sanatorium.
- 11 in the Brighton County Borough Mental Hospital.
- 2 in the Royal Sussex County Hospital.
- 2 in the Sick Children's Hospital.
- 1 in an Institution outside Brighton.

In addition to the above deaths, three deaths of Brighton residents, which were transferable to Brighton occurred outside the Borough, as detailed below :—

- 1 in a nursing home.
- 2 in private houses.

AFTER CARE.

The following are the amounts of money from the Hedgcock Bequest expended during the year in the home care of tuberculosis cases :—

	£	s.	d.
Milk	166	13	0½
Food other than Milk	167	14	9
Help whilst head of family in the Sanatorium ...	70	6	0
Better housing by assistance with rent	23	14	0
Nursing and care of patient	6	6	0
Assistance with railway fare to enable patient to attend London Hospital for Finsen Light treatment	16	17	4
Clothing	15	4	8
Boots	4	17	6
Denture	11	9	0
Assistance to enable patient to have a holiday in the country	5	0	0
Home help	0	12	0
Insurance stamps to enable patient to receive disablement benefit	2	4	3
Help whilst waiting for unemployment pay	2	0	0
Poroplastic Spinal Jackets	3	12	6
Surgical boots	7	7	0
Crutches	1	5	0
Thomas Hip Splint	1	12	6
Surgical Cradle	0	10	0
Temporary help	0	15	0
Loans	7	0	0
	£515	0	6½

In addition to the above, bedsteads with bedding were lent to enable several patients to sleep alone. The number of bedsteads lent at one time averaged 14.

Pathological Examinations.—88 specimens, chiefly of sputum or urine, were examined at the Dispensary, when it was desirable to have an immediate investigation.

Lectures.—Dr. Neville Cox has given two series of lectures on tuberculosis to the Queen's Nurses. On February 9th a clinical meeting of the Brighton Branch of the British Medical Association was held at the Dispensary,

Voluntary Help.—We have continued to receive most valuable help at the Dispensary Afternoon Clinics from the following members of the St. John's Ambulance Association and the British Red Cross :—Miss Allen, Miss Bayliss, Miss Blockley and Miss Wright.

THE CLUB ROOM FOR MALE CONSUMPTIVES.

The Club continues to fulfil its purposes, namely, to provide a centre of interest and enjoyment under open-air conditions for male consumptives and at the same time to obtain a voluntary segregation of patients. Instead of moping at home, spending time in libraries, public halls or public houses, these men can go to their Club, where they can enjoy the newspapers in the open-air, play cards, dominoes or have a game at billiards. 81 were members of the Club during 1922 and these attended 4,824 times on the 311 days the Club was open. It is not open on Sundays, Good Friday or Xmas Day. To add to its popularity, in May, Mrs. Hutcheson arranged for afternoon teas to be provided at the Club and has continued to superintend the arrangements. Our thanks are due to Dr. and Mrs. Hutcheson for continuing their work for the Club, also to the *Daily Telegraph*, *Sussex Daily News*, *Brighton Herald*, *Tatler*, *Bystander* and *Sphere* for gratuitous copies received, and to Mr. Frank Wood, News-agent for the supply of copies of three daily papers free of charge.

A MUNICIPAL WORKSHOP.

A Workshop should be provided by the municipality where consumptives could work longer or shorter hours, according to their fitness ; the provision of a workshop would benefit the consumptive by providing him with work under ideal conditions and would benefit the public by segregating the consumptives. Although the Ministry of Health would allow no grant on such a scheme this should not deter the Council from proceeding in the matter.

HEALTH WEEK.

A lecture, entitled "The Action of Open Air and Sunlight on Health," was delivered by Professor Leonard Hill, F.R.S., on Thursday, October 12th, at the Dome. The meeting was presided over by the Mayor, supported by Mr. Councillor Major, the Chairman of the Health Committee, many members of the Council, medical practitioners and others.

The Dome was full, there being some 2,000 persons present. All classes were well represented in the audience ; it should be mentioned that 250 students from the Training Colleges attended ; this is gratifying as it is most important that the teaching profession should be interested in health matters. This, the third Health Week Lecture, was interesting, easy to follow and instructive.

BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Number of Patients.	Number of Patients suffering from the following Diseases :—													Total.
	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Measles & German Measles	Diphtheria.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Chicken Pox.	Mumps.	Erysipelas.	Phthisis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	Emaciated Children.	Kept in after operations for Tonsils and Adenoids.	Other Diseases.	
Remaining December 31st, 1921 ...	58	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	44	21	3	—	1	148
Admitted in 1922...	252	1	5	116	1	2	1	1	116	9	10	21	29	564 485
Total number treated 1922 ...	310	1	5	137	1	2	1	1	160	30	13	21	30	712
Discharged in 1922	289	1	5	93	—	2	—	1	106	10	3	21	26	557
Died in 1922 ...	1	—	—	10	1	—	—	—	14	5	3	—	2	36
Remaining December 31st, 1922 ...	20	—	—	34	—	—	1	—	40	15	7	—	2	129

Of the above cases, 1 case of diphtheria, 1 of scarlet fever and 20 of other diseases belonged to the Sanatorium staff; 1 case of scarlet fever, 1 of mumps, 1 of measles and 2 of chicken-pox, a total of 5, were soldiers.

Three patients suffering from diphtheria, 1 from enteric fever, 3 from scarlet fever and 1, a doubtful case of encephalitis lethargica were admitted from outside districts.

The total number of weeks spent by all the patients in the Sanatorium was 5,637 weeks, as compared with 7,125 weeks in 1921. Scarlet fever patients spent 1,673 weeks; diphtheria patients 542 weeks; enteric fever patients 4 weeks; measles patients 10 weeks; cerebro-spinal meningitis 2 weeks; mumps 2 weeks; erysipelas, 3 weeks; chicken-pox, 4 weeks; phthisis patients, 2,083 weeks; other tubercular patients, 971 weeks; wasting children, 264 weeks; patients suffering from other diseases, 62 weeks; and patients kept in after operations for tonsils and adenoids, 17 weeks.

LABORATORY REPORT.

	Positive.	Negative.	Doubtful.	No. Growth.	Total.
<i>Swabs from :—</i>					
General Practitioners ...	36	285	—	4	325
Hospitals ...	6	69	—	1	76
Medical Officer of Health	43	429	—	—	472
School Medical Officer ...	10	30	—	—	40
<i>Sanatorium Swabs :—</i>					
Admission Diphtheria ...	138	70	—	—	208
Convalescent Diphtheria ...	107	458	—	—	565
Admission Scarlet Fever ...	18	506	—	—	524
Convalescent Scarlet Fever	20	208	—	—	228
<i>Sputa from :—</i>					
General Practitioners ...	57	211	—	—	268
Tuberculosis Dispensary ...	48	226	—	—	274
Sanatorium ...	92	59	—	—	151
	Tubercle.	C.S.F.	Septic.	Negative.	Total.
<i>Examination of spinal fluid :—</i>					
Children's Hospital ...	11	—	3	8	22
Medical Officer of Health	—	—	—	1	1
Sanatorium In-patients ...	—	12	—	—	12
*Blood Specimens, Widal's	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	Total
<i>Reaction :—</i>					
From Borough ...	—	—	—	6	6
From Sanatorium ...	2	2	—	—	4
			Positive.	Negative.	Total.
<i>Hairs examined for Tinea :—</i>					
From School Clinic ...	...	...	84	87	171
From Sanatorium ...	...	...	—	8	8
			Chemical.	Bacteriological.	
<i>Number of Water Examinations :—</i>					
Falmer ...	...	...	12	29	
Goldstone ...	...	...	12	12	
Milk Oak ...	...	...	12	31	
Patcham ...	...	...	12	12	
Shoreham ...	...	...	12	12	

Total number of examinations for year :—3,475.

*In blood specimens—(1)—complete reaction ; (2)—almost complete reaction ; (3)—incomplete reaction ; (4)—no clumping.

MATERNITY AND INFANT WELFARE.

The infantile mortality was 67 per 1,000. (Figure for England and Wales 77.)

THE MIDWIVES ACT, 1902.

During 1922, 46 midwives, 22 of whom were in private practice, notified their intention to practice in the area. Of the latter 5 did not engage in practice, and 5 were in practice for a short time only. Of the total 39 had passed a qualifying examination and 7 were in practice prior to the passing of the Act in 1901 ; of the latter, one is illiterate.

The number of visits paid to midwives was 59. To all private midwives living and practising in Brighton at least one visit was paid quarterly ; 2

visits were made to the West Street Hospital and its branch for the inspection of midwives doing district work from these centres.

Number of cases occurring in which the Midwife called to her assistance a registered medical practitioner (Rule E. 20 and 22) is set out below :—

Medical help was called in on account of the following causes, as stated by the Midwife.	Private Cases.	Outside cases in connection with the Brighton and Hove Hospital for Women.	TOTAL
<i>Pregnancy—</i>			
Abortion	1	—	1
Miscarriage	2	2	4
Ante-Partum Haemorrhage	3	2	5
<i>Labour—</i>			
{ Brow	1	—	1
{ Breech	—	2	2
{ Prolapse of cord	2	1	3
{ Abnormal	—	1	1
Delay in Labour	28	36	64
Retention of Placenta... ..	11	6	17
Rupture of Perineum	18	38	56
Post-Partum Haemorrhage	2	3	5
<i>Lying-in Period—</i>			
Rise of Temperature	1	32	33
Other reasons connected with mother	15	12	27
<i>Condition of Infant—</i>			
Premature Birth	6	11	17
Condition of Baby	10	42	52
Discharge from eyes	7	41	48
<i>Other notifications (Rule 22)—</i>			
Proposal to substitute artificial for breast feeding	8	10	18
Death of child	5	1	6
Still birth	15	14	29
	135	254	389

During the year £109 7s. was paid to doctors called in by midwives on 70 occasions and during the same period £36 2s. 6d. was recovered from patients.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

The staff of certified midwives at this Hospital and its branches numbered 9. The Council pays £60 for the salary of one midwife appointed at their suggestion on the 1st May, 1919. The total number of confinements attended was 1,517; of this total 1,151 belonged to Brighton, 350 being primiparae and 801 being multiparae. Antenatal examinations numbered 530. Fifty-two pupils were trained during 1922 all of whom obtained the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

In August, 1922, the Hospital moved from West Street to 78, 79 and 80, Buckingham Road. Twelve beds are now set aside for maternity cases. Under the 1918 agreement, 76 patients were admitted during the year 1922; the number of in-patient days was 1,206. The Council paid 6s. a day for a period of a week or more, and 7s. 6d. a day for shorter periods. The total cost was £350 3s. 6d., of which £118 17s. 9d. was paid by the patients.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

(For number notified see page 42.)

HOME VISITS.

Number of infants born during 1922 visited...	...	...	...	1856
Average number of visits paid to each infant	...	...	...	4.6
No. of children of ages 1—5 visited	...	...	...	5576
*Total inquiries <i>re</i> children 1—5	...	...	...	10393
Visits to expectant mothers	...	...	...	237
Visits for investigation <i>re</i> cause of stillbirths	...	...	...	46
Visits for investigation <i>re</i> premature deaths	...	...	...	56
Total visits paid by Health Visitors during 1922	...	...	...	24,851

*In many cases these visits were primarily to infants under one, the older children in the same family being seen by the Health Visitor at the same visit.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES (5).

Summary of attendances during 1922 :—

Number of mothers	...	...	...	...	1728
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	11,190
Number of infants under one year	...	...	...	...	1108
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	8689
Number of children aged 1—5	...	...	...	...	974
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	3600
Average number of attendances by each mother	...	...	...	...	6.48
Average number of attendances by each infant	...	...	...	...	7.84

Cases of minor ailments, where it appears unlikely that the children will receive treatment otherwise, have been referred from the Infant Welfare Clinics to the School Medical Clinic.

Cases so referred during 1922 were :—

Enlarged tonsils and adenoids	...	...	...	4
Eye Disease	...	...	...	2
Ear Disease	...	...	...	12
Impetigo	...	...	...	2
Ringworm of the scalp	...	...	...	2

ANTENATAL CLINIC.

The great bulk of antenatal work is done for women who have booked with the Brighton and Hove Hospital for Women, the number of examinations numbering 530. It is a condition of booking that patients are seen and examined. Private midwives are invited to send any patient, on Monday mornings, at 10 a.m., to the Dispensary, 7, Gloucester Place, where they are seen by the Infant Welfare Doctor. Last year 33 patients were seen; 3 of these were not pregnant, 30 were pregnant. Of the latter 19 were normal, the others suffered from :—

Neuralgia	...	...	...	...	2 cases.
Varicose veins	...	...	...	...	3 cases.
Contracted pelvis	...	...	...	...	2 cases.
Serious vomiting	...	...	...	...	1 case.
Constipation	...	...	...	...	1 case.
Threatened abortion	...	...	...	...	1 case.
Pulmonary Phthisis	...	...	...	...	1 case.

Eight cases were told that medical treatment was necessary. In each instance the midwife was advised as to diagnosis and treatment.

DENTAL CLINIC.

Nursing and expectant mothers and children under five years have been referred to this Clinic from the Infant Welfare and Antenatal Clinics.

Seventy-eight per cent. of the appointments made were kept by the patients.

During the year 1922, 156 attendances were made by 32 mothers and 16 children under five years of age, on 40 half-day sessions.

Summary of the work done :—

	FILLINGS.	EXTRACTIONS.		Scaling.	Other operations.	DENTURES.	
		Nitrous oxide.	Local Anaesthetic.			Partial.	Complete.
Mothers ...	39	20	30	42	50	9	3
Infants ...	29	10	2	—	44	—	—
Totals ...	68	30	32	42	94	9	3

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

Three lectures on Infant Welfare Work were given by the Infant Welfare Medical Officer to the students who are training at the Municipal Training College for the profession of teaching, and arrangements were made for all the Students to visit one of the Infant Welfare Centres and see exactly what is being done.

Four lectures were given to the Queen's Nurses.

The following lectures and demonstrations were given by the Senior Health Visitor :—

To the York Place Evening Schools...	...	...	...	14
To the St. John's Ambulance Association...	...	...	...	6
To the Women's Co-operative Guild	...	...	...	2
To the Red Cross Society	...	...	...	2
To the Officers of the Girl Guides (St. Michael's Hall)	...	...	...	4
At the Brighton Technical College	...	...	...	2

CRECHES

The two crèches are situated in Bristol Road and Wellington Road. At Wellington Road Crèche the average number of children in daily attendance was 27. At Bristol Road the corresponding number was 24.

During the financial year 1921-1922 the Council paid £145 towards the expenses of the crèches.

CHURCH ARMY MATERNITY HOME, FINSBURY ROAD.

Into the above Home 34 expectant and nursing mothers were admitted during the 12 months ended 31st December, 1922. The number of confinements was 28; the average stay prior to confinement was 7 weeks; after confinement, 12 weeks. The cases are usually of persons not belonging to Brighton.

ASSISTANCE.

	£	s.	d.
Milk for expectant and nursing mothers and delicate children...	39	1	5
Dried Milk ...	3	15	9
Home Helps	9	5	0
Confinement fees	0	10	0
	<hr/>		
	£52	12	2

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Twelve cases were notified ; eight of these were very mild. Six cases were nursed at home by the Queen's Nurses, who paid 247 visits (41.1 visits per case). No case was admitted to the Sanatorium.

In no case did ulceration of the cornea occur.

Smears of the discharge were taken in 9 cases. Gonococci were not found in any case. (All cases were under treatment when the smears were taken.)

On January 1st, 1921, almost all the midwives practising in Brighton, including those working from the Brighton and Hove Hospital, adopted the practice of the routine instillation of drops of Argyrol (ten per cent. strength) into the eyes of infants at birth, in addition to other routine precautions against Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

In the following table the number of cases of ophthalmia notified each year is shown as a percentage of the births for the same year :—

1914	...	...	19 cases	0.8	per cent.	of children	born.
1915	...	...	23	1.0	"	"	"
1916	...	...	21	0.9	"	"	"
1917	...	...	16	0.85	"	"	"
1918	...	...	21	1.0	"	"	"
1919	...	...	25	1.2	"	"	"
1920	...	...	29	0.9	"	"	"
1921	...	...	18	0.7	"	"	"
1922	...	...	12	0.5	"	"	"

PUERPERAL FEVER.

During the year 11 cases were notified. The table gives particulars of those cases belonging to Brighton.

No. in Register.	Age.	* Midwife.	* Doctor.	Any Previous Labours.	Removed to Public Institution.	Remarks.
1.	31	—	L	Yes.	Royal Sussex County Hospital.	Adherent Placenta.
2.	38	I	—	Yes	Brighton and Hove Hospital for Women.	Died. Old standing Salpingitis found at Post Mortem.
3.	33	—	T	Yes.	No.	Died. A case of induction.
4.	24	—	N	No.	No.	Died.
6.	24	—	M	Yes.	Royal Sussex County Hospital.	Died.
7.	43	—	M	Yes.	Ditto	—
8.	?	—	M	?	No.	—
9.	30	—	D	No.	No.	Phlebitis.
10.	36	—	T	No.	Steyning Union Infirmary.	Died.
11.	35	T	—	Yes.	Ditto.	Died.

Nos. 1, 7, 8 and 9 recovered.

* The above are not the initials of the doctor or midwife concerned.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

EDUCATION.

The film, "The End of the Road."—This film was shewn at the Scala Theatre for the fortnight ending March 18th, the then Chairman of the Health Committee (Mr. Councillor R. Major) giving a short address at the opening meeting. Thereafter 41 addresses were given by Mr. H. R. Elliott, an official lecturer of the N.C.C.V.D., for whose services the Council paid. The lecturer reported that the audiences numbered about 11,000.

On April 25th, Dr. Lawson gave a lecture and demonstration on Venereal Diseases to trained nurses and midwives at the V.D. Clinic, Out-Patient Department, Royal Sussex County Hospital (38 were present).

TREATMENT AT THE V.D. CLINIC.

Up to February, 1921, the treatment of Venereal Disease was continued in the Out-Patient Department of the Royal Sussex County Hospital. On that date, the new V.D. clinic was opened in a new, self-contained building, erected and fitted out at a cost of £2,747. It is interesting to compare in successive years the number of *new* cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea dealt with at the clinic.

New Brighton Cases treated at the V.D. Clinic from 1918-22.

Year	Syphilis		Gon.		Soft Sore.		Sy. and S.S.		Sy. and Gon.		Gon. and S.S.		Sy., G., S.S.		Conditions other than V.D.		Total of V.D. Cases.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1918...	49	81	42	37	4	—	—	—	4	8	—	—	—	—	25	34	99	126
1919...	92	69	121	36	17	2	3	1	8	7	1	2	—	—	84	44	242	117
1920...	99	63	93	28	15	3	4	2	13	14	2	—	1	1	83	33	227	111
1921...	99	45	101	28	1	1	3	—	6	5	—	1	—	—	82	39	210	80
1922...	50	40	78	18	5	1	1	—	4	6	—	—	—	—	79	48	138	65

The totals in the above table show a great reduction in the new cases amongst women attending for treatment. In 1918, before the ending of the war, the new male cases were naturally small in number; they also now show a diminution.

SYPHILIS—UNFINISHED COURSES OF TREATMENT.

Of syphilis cases, whilst 21 males and 12 females completed treatment during 1922, in that year 58 males and 26 females ceased to attend during treatment.

Return relating to all persons from all districts who were treated at the Treatment Centre during 1922.

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhoea.		Condi- tions other than Venereal.		TOTAL.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. Number of persons who, on the 1st January, 1922, were under treatment or observation for ...	232	142	1	1	67	28	8	2	308	173
2. Number dealt with during the year in the out-patient Clinic for the first time and found to be suffering from :—										
Syphilis only	88	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	88	67
Soft chancre only	—	—	9	3	—	—	—	—	9	3
Gonorrhoea only	—	—	—	—	145	25	—	—	145	25
Syphilis and soft chancre ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Syphilis and gonorrhoea ...	7	10	—	—	7	10	—	—	14	20
Gonorrhoea and soft chancre	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
Syphilis, soft chancre and gonorrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conditions other than venereal	—	—	—	—	—	—	154	84	154	84
TOTAL—Item 2	96	71	11	3	153	35	154	84	414	193
TOTAL—Items 1 and 2 ...	328	213	12	4	220	63	162	86	722	366
3. Number of persons who ceased to attend the out-patient Clinic :—										
(a) before completing the first course of treatment for	24	7	—	—	9	—	—	—	33	7
(b) after one or more courses but before completion of treatment for	14	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	8
(c) after completion of treatment, but before final tests as to cure of	20	11	—	—	8	5	—	—	28	16
4. Number of persons transferred to other Treatment Centres after treatment for	28	22	2	—	38	6	—	—	68	28
5. Number of persons discharged from the out-patient Clinic after completion of treatment and observation for	21	12	6	3	78	17	—	—	105	32
6. Number of persons who, on the 1st January, 1923, were under treatment or observation for ...	221	153	4	1	87	35	18	7	330	196
TOTAL—Items 3, 4, 5 and 6 ...	328	213	12	4	220	63	18	7	578	287

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhœa.		Condi- tions other than Venereal.		TOTAL.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
7. Total attendances of all persons at the out-patient Clinic who were suffering from	4053	2934	53	8	7661	4011	423	252	12190	7205
8. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of treatment given to persons who were suffering from	219	244	11	—	—	48	3	1	233	293
9. Examinations of Pathological material :—	For detection of								For	
	Spirochetes		Gonococci.		Other Organisms.		Wassermann Reaction.			
	(a) Specimens which were examined at, and by the Medical Officer of, the Treatment Centre ...		—		—		—			
(b) Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were sent for examination to an approved laboratory		36		1412		99		1679		

Statement shewing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the areas in which the patients resided.

Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales).	Brighton.	East Sussex.	West Sussex.	Foreign.	TOTAL.
A. Number of persons from each area dealt with during the year at or in connection with the out-patient Clinic <i>for the first time</i> and found to be suffering from :—					
Syphilis	101	49	7	10	167
Soft Chancre	7	6	—	1	14
Gonorrhœa	106	51	9	22	188
Conditions other than venereal	127	92	12	7	238
TOTAL	341	198	28	40	607
B. Total number of attendances at the out-patient Clinic of all patients residing in each area	13252	4800	758	585	19395
C. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients residing in each area	228	292	6	—	526
D. Number of doses of Salvarsan substitutes { 1. Out-patient Clinic given in the :— { 2. In-patient Dept. to patients residing in each area.	2190 —	1195 —	234 —	36 —	3655

E. Give the names of Salvarsan substitutes used in the treatment of syphilis and the usual initial and final doses...

	<i>Initial Dose.</i>	<i>Final Dose.</i>
Novarsenobillon	.3 to .45	... .6
Neo Salvarsan	.3 to .45	... .6
Novarsenobenzol	.3 to .6	...
Sulfarsenol	.1 to .6	...
Neo Silversan	.1 to .3	...
Silversan	.1 to .6	...

F. State the amount and kind of treatment usually administered to a case of Syphilis of each of the types usually dealt with at the Treatment Centre...

Primary S with Negative W, eleven I.V.* of N.A.B. and 12 I.M.† of Hg.
 Primary S with + W. fourteen IV. of N.A.B. and 16 I.M. of Hg. and more if required.
 Secondary S., fourteen I.V. of N.A.B. to 28 I.V. and 16 I.M. to 32 I.M. of Hg.
 Tertiary S., 7 to 14 I.V. and 8 to 16 I.M. of Hg, with short courses every 3 months if necessary.
 Neuro S., prolonged courses of 11 I.V. injections and I.M. of Hg, at intervals of 3 months.
 C.S. in Infants, 14 I.M. injections of N.A.B.
 C.S. in Children, I.V. injections as in secondary S, only smaller doses according to age.

G. State the nature of tests applied in deciding as to discharge of patients referred to in Item 5 on previous page.

S. Neg. Wassermann reactions 3 and 7 days following a provocative dose. The provocative dose being given 2 years after final treatment (the three-monthly Wassermann proving negative during this period), C.S.F. negative. Lumbar Puncture done in all cases unless patient refuses.

G. No clinical evidence of Gonorrhoea for a month after cessation of treatment. Patient on normal diet and following usual habits. Passage of full-sized bougie and provocative dose of vaccine not giving rise to any reaction and nothing being demonstrated pathologically.

* I.V.=intravenous.

† I.M.=intramuscular.

(Signed) F. H. LAWSON,
Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre.

ANNUAL RETURN FROM PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

Pathological examinations made in the Stephen Ralli Memorial Laboratory, Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton, during the year ending on the 31st December, 1922, relating to persons residing in the County Borough of Brighton.

Nature of Test.

For Spirochetes	{	For Treatment Ctr. ...	{	Positive ...	6
				Negative	14
	{	For Practitioners ...	{	Positive ...	—
				Negative	1
For Gonococci	{	For Treatment Ctr. ...	{	Positive ...	121
				Negative	874
	{	For Practitioners ...	{	Positive ...	12
				Negative	75
For Wassermann reaction	{	For Treatment Ctr. ...	{	Positive ...	360
				Negative	720
	{	For Practitioners ...	{	Positive ...	22
				Negative	57
Other examinations		...		...	64
Total					2326

H. M. GALT.

The above return of work done in the Pathological Laboratory is set out in the form required by the Ministry of Health. The specimens examined are set out as coming from either (1) the Treatment Centre: or (2) General Practitioners. The second heading is apt to mislead if it is taken as any guide to the use being made by the practitioner in his own private practice of the facilities provided under the scheme. It is disappointing to have to report that in Brighton only an occasional specimen comes from the private patient of the general practitioner. I set out below a return from which a better judgment can be made as to the source of the specimens than from the official form of the Ministry.

SOURCE OF V.D. SPECIMENS EXAMINED AT THE LABORATORY.

From the V.D. Centre	...	...	...	...	2157
From Consultants and Specialists in V.D. work from patients seen and treated privately	...	...	...	...	89
From Medical Officers in health services	...	...	...	...	23
From Hospitals	...	...	...	...	25
From Homes	...	...	...	...	8
From ten General Practitioners, four of whom were members of Hospital staffs	...	...	...	...	17

The above figures shew that whilst 200 specimens are examined each month, only one or two, .75 per cent., of the whole, are taken by the general practitioner.

That the general practitioner does not see or does not treat syphilis to any extent is strongly evidenced by the fact that no Salvarsan substitute for administration in private practice was applied for except by two V.D. consultant specialists, the latter were supplied with 376 doses of N.A.B.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

(For General Information see Report, 1919).

OUT RELIEF.

The amounts of out relief administered for the years ending 30th September, 1919, 1920, 1921 and 1922 were as follows:—

	1919.		1920.		1921.		1922.
Parish of Brighton	£8690	...	£15421	...	£30994	...	£54577
„ „ Preston	£883	...	£1058	...	£1271	...	£3686

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

Name of Hospital.	NUMBER OF BEDS.				Total	No. of In-patients treated in 1922.	OUT-PATIENTS, 1922.		
	Surgical		Medical				Gynaecological.	No. of patients (excluding V.D. patients, see p.23)	No. of Attendances (including V.D. see p.23)
	M.	F.	M.	F.					
Royal Sussex County Hospital ...	85	56	32	27	25	225	2530	6307	42,808
Royal Alexandra Hospital (for children) ...	41		41		—	82	877	1480	13208 including casualties.
*New Sussex Hospital for Women and Children ...	—	12	—	8	10	30	392	1636	7401
Sussex Eye Hospital	15	15	—	—	—	30	284	2929	8197
Throat and Ear Hospital ...	25		—		—	25	572	1320	6424
Women's Hospital (excluding Hove Branch) ...	12		1		12	25	381	638	3498
			(Isolation)					Mldwifery attended from Hospital.	

* Number of beds increased from 26 to 30 in November, 1922.

The sanitary inspections enumerated in the preceding table have been followed by the serving of the notices given in the next table. A large proportion of the work is done on the strength of verbal recommendations or preliminary notices.

Notices served during 1922.

Nature of Defect.	Warning and Verbal Notices.						Final Notices.				Total number of notices complied with.	
	Number served.		Number com-plied with before service of final notice.		Number re-ported for final notice.		Number served.		Number com-plied with.			
	Owners.	Occupiers.	Owners.	Occupiers.	Owners.	Occupiers.	Owners.	Occupiers.	Owners.	Occupiers.	Owners.	Occupiers.
To drain and fill up cess-pools	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
To relay drain	32	—	18	—	14	—	17	—	16	—	34	—
To repair drain or soil pipe	14	—	12	—	2	—	5	—	5	—	17	—
To trap drain	26	—	21	—	5	—	5	—	5	—	26	—
To clear drain or soil pipe	82	9	27	3	55	6	70	3	70	3	97	6
To clear, repair or cleanse closet, or repair flushing apparatus or pan	533	139	371	107	162	32	191	38	184	38	555	145
To cleanse and whitewash rooms	779	3	497	2	282	1	381	1	360	1	857	3
To repave yard or scullery	143	—	86	—	57	—	62	—	57	—	143	—
To abate other nuisances... ..	1458	135	954	114	504	21	575	30	528	28	1482	142
To provide covered dustbins	956	—	680	—	276	—	312	—	284	—	964	—
To provide premises with a proper water supply	3	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
To cleanse premises and re-mo-ve foul accumulations	—	90	—	62	—	28	—	28	—	23	—	85
To provide w.c. accommo-dation	24	—	13	—	11	—	11	—	10	—	23	—
To render damp walls with cement compo	82	—	34	—	48	—	66	—	63	—	97	—
To abate overcrowding	—	15	—	11	—	4	—	10	—	9	—	20
To discontinue keeping animals so as to be a nuisance	—	132	—	94	—	38	—	59	—	57	—	151
To abate smoke nuisance... ..	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	4
To cleanse and whitewash bakehouses	—	36	—	27	—	9	—	4	—	4	—	31
To cleanse and whitewash workrooms	—	36	—	25	—	11	—	15	—	14	—	39
To pave yard adjoining house wall	4	—	1	—	3	—	4	—	3	—	4	—
To lay new board floors with ventilation under same... ..	5	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	6	—
To take up brick floor of living rooms and lay board floor with ventila-tion under same	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	3	—	3	—
To provide manure re-ceptacles	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Totals	4144	597	2722	446	1422	151	1705	190	1591	179	4313	62

One summons was issued during the year under the Brighton Improvement Act, 1884, viz. :—

Offence.	Result of Summonses.
Allowing a building to be occupied as a dwelling-house before the drainage thereof had been made and completed and a proper water supply laid on thereto and without a certificate granted by the Borough Surveyor	Fined 20s.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Nine of these are at present registered, having accommodation for 317 lodgers, they are seldom fully occupied, except during the time of the races.

The Bye-laws have been properly carried out during the year.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

Fifty-nine of these are now on the register.

The Bye-laws have been properly carried out during the year.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT.

One outbreak of Parasitic Mange has been notified during the year involving one animal; the usual precautions were taken and no spreading of the disease occurred.

Owing to outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease in various parts of the country during the early part of the year, movement of live stock, for a period, was prohibited unless a licence allowing removal was first obtained from the receiving Authority. 850 licences were issued in connection with the Order.

During the month of February an outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease occurred at the Public Abattoir, involving two bullocks. The carcases of the affected animals were destroyed, and the Public Abattoir was closed for two days by order of the Ministry of Agriculture, to enable disinfection of the whole of the premises to be carried out.

One case of Anthrax occurred at the Public Abattoir. The carcase was destroyed and the usual precautions taken to prevent spread.

HOUSING.

Seven new houses were erected and completed within the borough during the year. At Moulsecoomb the Council completed 278 houses, during the year making a total of 470.

The number of new houses erected during the years 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920 and 1921 were 44, 20, 7, 1, 5, 0, 30 and 27, respectively.

HOUSING TABLES REQUIRED BY THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR :—

(a) Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
							(1 = 8 flats and 1 = 2 flats and 2 shops)	
(b) As part of a municipal housing scheme	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	278
							(all at Moulseeoomb)	

1. UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.

Inspection.—

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,009
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	8116
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	2023

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	1592
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

A.—*Proceedings under section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit :—							
(a) by owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

B.—*Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied :—							
(a) by owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

C.—*Proceedings under sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.*

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having... been rendered fit	—
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	—

THE BRIGHTON CORPORATION (PARADISE STREET AND HEREFORD STREET) IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

At the Ministry of Health inquiry into the Scheme, on 17th October, held by Edward Leonard, Esq., F.S.I., the Medical Officer of Health gave the following evidence :—

I have been Medical Officer of Health for the County Borough of Brighton since the 1st April, 1908.

On the 15th October, 1919, I presented to the Health Committee of the Town Council an Official Representation regarding an area of 11 acres (the Upper Bedford Street area). I represented that most of the houses contained in the area were unfit for human habitation, diseases indicating a general low condition of health prevailed among the population, and that the narrowness, closeness and bad arrangement and the bad condition of the streets and houses within the area, along with the want of light, air and ventilation and other sanitary defects were injurious to the health of the inhabitants of the buildings therein.

In view of the limitation of Government financial assistance in the matter, an Improvement Scheme, comprising the present area only, was made. The present area was chosen because it contained the aggregate of bad property which could most conveniently be dealt with under Part I. of the Housing of the Working Classes Acts.

The area comprised in the Scheme is 1·41 acres in extent, and is bounded on the north in part by No. 25, Upper Bedford Street, and in part by the rear of premises in Eastern Road, on the south by the houses on the south side of Hereford Street, on the east by Upper Bedford Street, and on the west in part by Lavender Street, in part by the Malthouse, in part by the remaining portion of Paradise Street and in part by the rear of No. 38, Lavender Street.

From a study of the plan the *closeness and bad arrangement* of the houses can be seen. The number of dwelling houses per acre is 10 for Brighton, compared with 35 for the area, or 40 for the area, if the southern half of Hereford Street is excluded. The congestion is added to by the presence of other buildings, covering an area of ·171 acres, or $\frac{1}{8}$ of the total area.

The density of the population	Brighton 53.
	Area 163.

I would particularly draw attention to (a) 10 dwelling houses and 2 stores on the north side of Paradise Street, nine of these, including the house and any yard present, have a depth of only 25 feet, and three a depth of 29 feet. The width of Paradise Street opposite these 12 properties is under 15 feet. (b) the depth of 23 of the 26 properties on the north side of Hereford Street is only some 20 feet and the whole depth of the two rows of properties forming the south side of Paradise Street and the north side of Hereford Street is only 56 feet. The consequent small size of the

yards, which in many cases are well-like, is one of the outstanding bad features in the area. The yard areas, excluding the W.C. site, have been classified as follows :—

0—50 square feet—	25 dwelling houses.
50—100 „ „	—10 „ „
100—200 „ „	—10 „ „
107 „ „	—1 (a common yard for 2 houses).
142 „ „	—1 („ „ „ „ „).

The water closets in the area have hopper pans ; these are not self cleansing and get fouled and are offensive in the small yards classified above.

The bad condition of the properties.—The properties are old, worn out and damp. The worn out condition is apparent in the woodwork of floors stairs and window frames, also in the broken plaster of walls and the bossing of many of the ceilings. The dampness is partially concealed by match boarding in many of the houses. The dampness is due to (a) the structure of the walls, the outside walls being bulged in places and many of the partition walls being composed in part of chalk blocks ; (b) the absence in all the properties of damp proof courses ; (c) the absence in most of the properties of ventilation under the floor, the joists and even the floor boards of the ground floor resting upon the ground in many cases. Apart from the properties being derelict or worn out and damp, the following contribute to the insanitary condition :—

(1) The ground floor of 29 of the houses is anything up to 3 feet below the street pavement level, as shewn in the following table :—

No. of houses.	Depth below pavement.
6	3ft. 0in.
1	2ft. 9in.
4	2ft. 6in.
1	2ft. 3in.
1	2ft. 0in.
2	1ft. 6in.
2	1ft. 0in.
2	0ft. 9in.
6	6—9in.
4	3—6in.

(2) 19 are without scullery sinks. Of these, the water tap is situated in the scullery in 10 cases and in the yard in 9 cases. In both, continuous wetness of yard or scullery results. The dampness, particularly in the scullery, is detrimental to health.

(3) The bedrooms are small ; of 114 such rooms (not including bedrooms in Nos. 6, 14, and 44 on the reference book, which are empty and derelict houses), 33 have a cubic area of less than 500 cubic feet, although it should be mentioned that 6 of these are not at present used as bedrooms. Of the 81 remaining, only 5 contain over 1,000 cubic feet. Owing to the small size of the rooms, these houses will always provide many cases of overcrowding. At present, 20 of the 45 inhabited houses have overcrowded bedrooms. The lack of moving air, owing to the narrowness, closeness and bad arrangement of these properties, adds to the bad effects of the smallness and overcrowding of the bedrooms.

(4) 41 of the bedrooms have no means of ventilation except through the door and the window.

(5) The absence or the worn out and broken condition of the paving of many of the yards and sculleries.

(6) None of the houses have a well-ventilated store for food.

The mortality rates in the small area now under consideration are as follows :—

Death rates for a period of 20 years (1901-20 inclusive).

	Popula- tion.	Deaths in 20 years.	Average annual Death Rates calculated on preceding populations.	Phthisis.	Other Tubercle.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Broncho- pneumonia.	Infectious Diseases.*
Brighton...	134800 (1921)	38009	14.1	1.24	.4	2.1	.9
Area ...	232 (July, 1922)	87	18.7	1.72	.65	3.4	5.0

*Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles, Whooping Cough, Typhoid Fever, Diarrhoea.

Infantile mortality (1901-20) Brighton, 104.

The area, 176.

The rates to which I attach the greatest importance are :—

(1) Infantile mortality which, over a period of 20 years, is 176 in the area, as compared with 104 in Brighton as a whole. Infants are extremely susceptible to insanitary conditions, and I know of no other reason for the higher infantile mortality in this area, except the presence of the insanitary conditions on which the petition is based.

(2) The zymotic death rate is 0.9 in Brighton, as compared with 5.0 in the area. One of the chief factors raising the zymotic death rate in the area is the large number of deaths from measles and its complications. Children affected with measles in damp, insanitary houses readily develop lung complications and die. The very high relative death rate from zymotic diseases is in my opinion, directly due to the insanitary conditions existing in the area.

In my opinion the existing evils can only be met by a general clearance scheme, and would not be remedied by means of closing and/or demolition orders. The Corporation have, in the past, made such orders as regards particular houses, but nothing short of wholesale clearance and re-housing on the site will counteract the unhealthy conditions caused by congestion of the buildings, narrowness of streets, lack of air space and ventilation, and the ruinous, damp and derelict condition of the houses themselves.

FOOD.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR—

The number of animals killed during the year was 33,932, viz. :—

3178 Beasts.	2466 Lambs.
5010 Calves.	14167 Pigs.
9105 Sheep.	6 Goats.

UN SOUND MEAT SURRENDERED :—

Description.	Number of Animals or parts of Animals.		
	At the Public Abattoir.	In Private Slaughter Houses.	At Markets and Shops.
Beasts (whole carcase including internal organs)	*32	7	1
„ Fore-quarters	7	1	—
„ Heads	120	17	17
„ Tongues	86	14	—
„ Lungs	169	21	—
„ Hearts	21	3	18
„ Livers	203	25	58
„ Other organs	43	8	25
Pieces of Beef	600 lbs.		1 ton 9½ cwt.
Calves (whole carcase including internal organs)	6	4	1
„ Heads	7	1	30
„ Tongues	7	3	6
„ Lungs	6	5	—
„ Hearts	5	3	—
„ Livers	7	4	—
„ Other organs	3	—	—
Sheep (whole carcase, including internal organs)	4	—	7
„ Heads	—	—	29
„ Tongues	2	—	48
„ Lungs	11	2	48
„ Hearts	5	1	48
„ Livers	119	2	108
„ Other organs	5	—	104
Pieces of Mutton	65 lbs.	—	130 lbs.
Pigs (whole carcase, including internal organs)	*108	No Pigs slaughtered in private slaughter houses.	5
„ Heads	229		11
„ Tongues	202		—
„ Lungs	554		—
„ Hearts	420		—
„ Livers	809		6
„ Other organs	694		1
Pieces of Pork	—		326 lbs.

* *Tuberculosis*. BEASTS.—Of the 32 beasts condemned, 23 were affected with generalised tuberculosis; this is equal to 72 per cent. of the beasts slaughtered.

PIGS.—Of the 108 pigs condemned, 86 were affected with generalised tuberculosis; this is equal to 76 per cent. of the pigs slaughtered.

No statistics are available for private slaughter-houses.

The number of Registered Slaughter-houses in use :—

In December, 1914.	In December, 1921.	In December, 1922.
20	13	13

MEAT SEIZURES.

A side of Pork affected with tuberculosis and exposed for sale in a butcher's shop was seized. Proceedings were taken against the butcher and a fine of £10 and costs inflicted.

Eleven pieces of unsound meat, exposed for sale in a butcher's shop, were seized. Proceedings were taken against two butchers (partners), who were fined £22 and £5 costs.

Eight $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tins of Sardine Paste in a blown condition and exposed for sale in a grocer's shop were seized. The Grocer was cautioned.

OTHER FOODS SURRENDERED DURING THE YEAR.

Bacon	...	5 cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lbs.	Corned Beef	...	37 tins
Sausages	...	61 lbs.	Condensed Milk	...	128 tins
Rabbits	...	7	Other tinned foods	...	68 tins
Fowls	...	238	Eggs	...	210 doz.
Ducks	...	13.			

FISH MARKET.

During the year the following unsound fish has been surrendered in the Fish Market and destroyed by arrangement with the owners :—

Wet Fish.			Dried Fish.	Shrimps and Prawns.	Shell Fish.	
Flat Fish.	Herrings, Sprats and Mackerel.	Other Wet Fish.			Whelks and Winkles.	Other Shell Fish.
cwts. qrs. lbs.	Tn. ct. qrs. lbs.	Tn. ct. qrs. lbs.	Tn. ct. qrs. lbs.	cwts. qrs. lbs.	cwts. qrs. lbs.	
3 1 0	2 14 2 0	5 0 1 0	2 13 3 0	7 1 14	3 0 0	200 oysters 54 escallops

Total weight, 11 tons 2 cwt. 0 qrs. 14 lbs.

Also 200 Oysters and 54 Escallops.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Total number of samples submitted, 400.

Number of Milk samples, 271 formal and 10 informal, obtained from the following sources :—

Retail Milk Samples from Shops and Roundsmen ... 138.

Average milk fat over samples collected ... 3.42%

Number of Samples deficient in fat ... 22 or 16.1%

Amounts of deficiencies as follows (taking 3% fat as standard) :—

5.0% or under deficient ... 17

9.3% deficient ... 1

11.0% „ ... 2

11.6% „ ... 1

21.0% „ ... 1

Number of samples deficient in solids not fat (excess water), 2 or 1.41%

Amounts of deficiencies ... 11.5% and 3.3%.

Wholesale Milk Samples during course of delivery, 128.

Average milk fat over samples collected ... 3.31%.
 Number of samples deficient in fat ... 17 or 13.8%.
 Amounts of deficiencies as follows (taking 3% fat as standard) :—

5% or under deficient	...	...	...	7
6% deficient	...	...	...	1
8% "	...	...	...	1
8.3% "	...	...	...	1
9.3% "	...	...	...	3
10.6% "	...	...	...	2
11.0% "	...	...	...	1
11.3% "	...	...	...	1

Number of samples deficient in solids not fat (excess water), 12 or 9.7%.

5% or under deficient	...	...	...	9
8% deficient	...	...	...	1
12.7% "	...	...	...	1
13.0% "	...	...	...	1

Samples of milk *supplied to Institutions, 15.*

Average milk fat over samples collected, 3.37%.

Number of samples deficient in fat, 2 or 15.4%.

The deficiencies were 2.6% and 3.3%.

MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS, 1912 and 1917.

Forty samples of Cream were purchased under the above Regulations :—

Sold as Preserved Cream...	...	...	15
" Pure " ...	...	...	25

Fourteen samples of Cream sold as Pure Cream were, upon analysis found to contain preservative. In four instances proceedings were taken vendors of the remaining samples were cautioned.

MARGARINE ACT, 1887.

No infringement of the above Act has been noticed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Seventy-nine miscellaneous samples have been purchased as follows :—

Dried Milk	...	...	...	1	Chopped Beef Suet	...	...	1
Sponge Cake	...	...	...	6	Vinegar	...	...	1
Butter	...	...	...	14	Custard Powder	...	...
Cake Mixture	...	...	...	1	Self-Raising Flour	...	...
Liquid Egg	...	...	...	3	Baking Powder	...	...
Dried Egg Yolk	...	...	...	1	Lime Juice Cordial	...	...
Coffee	...	...	...	4	Lemon Squash	...	...
Cocoa	...	...	...	7	Olive Oil	...	...
Lard	...	...	...	3	Gregory's Powder	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES REPORTED NOT GENUINE :—

3 samples of Sponge Cake contained Boric Acid .10%, .11%, .16%
 2 samples of Liquid Egg contained Boric Acid .44%, .45%.
 8 samples of Chopped Beef Suet contained Rice Flour 3.3%, 2.9%,
 18.0%, 3.0%, 9.5%, 10.5%, 5.5%, 22.2%.
 4 samples of Vinegar deficient in Acetic Acid 22%, 17.5%, 2.5%,
 3.9%.
 2 samples of Baking Powder deficient in Carbon Dioxide, 15%,
 19%.

1 sample of Lime Juice Cordial contained Salicylic Acid 4.3 grs. per pt.
2 samples of Lemon Squash contained Salicylic Acid 5.2 and 2.8 grs.
per pt.

OBSERVATIONS.

Total number of samples reported not genuine, 91 or 22.7%.

PROCEEDINGS.

Four sellers of cream were fined £5, £5, £2, £2, with costs and analyst's fee, 10s. 6d., respectively, for selling cream as pure cream which contained Boric Acid preservative.

A farmer was fined £8, with costs and analyst's fee, £1, for consigning four churns of milk which were deficient in solids not fat, 4.4%, 8%, 13% and 12.7% respectively.

A coffee-house keeper was fined £1 with costs and analyst's fee, 5s., for selling a glass of milk which was deficient in fat 4% and deficient in solids not fat, 7.55%.

A grocer was summoned for selling chopped beef suet which contained 22.2% of rice flour; case dismissed on payment of 2 guineas costs.

Nine summonses were issued against a farmer for consigning nine churns of milk, which were adulterated as follows :—

Sample No.	Deficient in Fat %.	Deficient in Solids not Fat %.
1 ...	2.6	...
2 ...	—	...
3 ...	8.3	...
4 ...	6.0	...
5 ...	9.3	...
6 ...	3.0	...
7 ...	5.0	...
8 ...	3.0	...
9 ...	4.6	...

The above cases were dismissed, the Magistrates being of opinion that the milk was as from the cow.

SAMPLES OF MILK EXAMINED FOR THE PRESENCE OF TUBERCLE BACILLI.

During the year 1922, 14 samples of milk have been examined at the Lister Institute for the presence of tubercle bacilli. Of these, 2 were found to contain tubercle bacilli.

In consequence of the positive results, one farm was visited and 20 cows were examined by the Corporation Veterinary Inspector. Three cows were found to be affected with indurated udders and were disposed of for slaughter.

Subsequent to the suspected cows being removed from the herd, samples were obtained from the same source and submitted to examination, these proved to be negative.

Between the taking of the sample in the second instance and the time elapsing before a positive result was received (thirty days), the farmer had become suspicious of two cows and despatched them to market. In addition, the farmer proposed, and has since obtained, a licence to sell a "graded" milk, under the Milk (Special Designations) Order of 1922, consequently an inspection of the farm was not considered necessary.

Samples of milk were examined for Bacterial Count, Dirt and Coli.

Sample.	Organisms per C.C. about 16 drops.	Coli in 2 tubes.		Analyst's Comments.
		Positive	Negative	
1	296,000	2	0	Unsatisfactory.
2	2,000	1	1	Fail in 1 coli tube, otherwise satisfactory.
3	4,000	0	2	Extremely good.
4	1,000	0	2	Extremely good.
5	188,000	2	0	Unsatisfactory.
6	5,000	0	2	Extremely good.
7	3,000	1	1	Fail in 1 coli tube, otherwise satisfactory.
8	2,000	1	1	Ditto.
9	324,000	1	1	Unsatisfactory.
10	17,000	1	1	Fail in 1 coli tube, otherwise satisfactory.
11	1,043,000	2	0	Bad.
12	522,000	2	0	Unsatisfactory.
13	73,000	2	0	Ditto.
14	1,440,000	2	0	Bad.
15	399,000	2	0	Unsatisfactory.
16	67,000	2	0	Ditto.
17	103,000	2	0	Ditto.

Average of organisms for each sample, 264,055.

Dirt by centrifuge, practically nil in all samples.

In all adverse reports the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which the farm was situated was communicated with, also the offending farmer.

THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATION OF ACTS RELATING TO FATORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, BAKEHOUSES, OUTWORKERS, SHOPS AND REGISTRY OFFICES.

NUMBER AND CLASS OF PREMISES ON THE REGISTERS, DEC. 31st, 1922.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

	Factories.	Work-shops.	Out-workers.
Railway Locomotive and Carriage Works	1	—	—
Coachbuilders, Wheelwrights, etc. ...	3	22	—
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Accessories ...	49	86	—
Smiths, Electrical and Metal Workers ...	44	99	—
Laundries, Dyers and Cleaners ...	34	79	—
Tailors ...	1	102	198
Ladies' and Children's Wearing Apparel ...	1	340	102
Boots and Leather Goods ...	34	171	49
Bakehouses ...	31	76	—
Preparation of Foods ...	44	25	—
Brewers, Bottlers and Mineral Water Manufacturers ...	26	16	—
Building Trades ...	24	183	—
Furnishing Trades ...	19	175	21
Toy and Fancy Goods Making ...	2	8	4
Firewood and Saw Mills ...	22	3	—

	Factories.	Work-shops.	Out-workers.
Printers, Bookbinders, Bagmakers and Engravers	51	4	—
Photographers... ..	1	39	—
Jewellers, Watchmakers, Opticians and Electro Platers	12	82	—
Waste Reclamation Trades	2	19	—
Florists, Natural and Artificial	—	14	—
Hairworkers and Wigmaking	—	24	—
Miscellaneous	29	69	—
Totals	430	1636	374

WORKPLACES.

Garages, etc.	33
Restaurant Kitchens	133
Places of Entertainment	18
Miscellaneous	15
Total	199

OCCUPIED SHOPS.

PROVISIONS including	Grocers, Bakers, Butchers, Greengrocers, Fishmongers, Poulterers, Dairies, etc. ...	900
REFRESHMENTS „	Restaurants, Licensed Houses and Tea Rooms	622
WEARING APPAREL „	Drapers, Milliners, Furriers, Costumiers, Tailors, Hosiers, Boots and Wardrobe Dealers	906
FURNISHING TRADES „	Furniture Dealers, Ironmongers, China, Glass and Hardware Dealers	470
OTHER TRADES „	Hairdressers, Jewellers, Photographers, Chemists, Coal Merchants, Cycle Accessories, etc.	795
MIXED SHOPS „	Confectioners, Tobacconists, Newsagents, Stationers, Bazaars and General Shops...	692
OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES		351
Total		4736

Unoccupied Shops	75
Registry Offices	17
Total Premises on Registers	7268

Day visits to Factories	210
„ „ „ Workshops	1863
„ „ „ Workplaces	230
„ „ „ Shops	8441
„ „ „ Registry Offices	22

Night inspections for the purpose of the Shops, Early Closing Acts, 1920 and 1921, and for the Butchers, Grocers, Provision Dealers and Bootdealers Early Closing Orders were made between 7 and 11 p.m. on 158 nights during the year.

Notices have been served in respect of breaches of the various Acts as follows :—

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

Sanitary defects in Factories and Workshops.

Workrooms overeroweded, badly ventilated, or in a dirty condition	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
Sanitary conveniences defective, choked or foul	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
Premises without suffieient or separate conveniencess for the use of each sex	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Bakehouses not complying with special regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
Other Nuisanees...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
							<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	355

Sanitary defects in Shops and Warehouses.

Sanitary conveniences choked, defective or foul	70
Premises dirty or with foul accumulations	...	...	28
Premises damp, roofs leaky or rain water pipes defective	...	...	25
Premises without proper receptacles for refuse	...	...	26
Premises without sufficient or separate sanitary conveniences for use of each sex	...	...	4
Other Nuisances...	...	...	32
Total	...	...	185

SHOPS ACTS.

Notices served for breaches of the Shops Act—"Day Inspections."

Shops Act, 1912	<i>re</i> Assistants' Half-holiday	...	...	28
"	"	Mixed Shops Regulations	...	10
"	"	Seats for Female Shop Assistants	...	2
"	"	Failing to Close on the Weekly Half-Holiday	...	30
"	"	<i>re</i> Employment of Young Persons	...	2

*Warning letters served for breaches of Early Closing Acts and Order
as a result of Night Inspections.*

<i>Re</i> infringement of Shops Early Closing Act, 1920	...	65
„ „ „ Butchers Early Closing Order	...	2
„ „ „ Grocers „ „ „	...	30
„ „ „ Boot Dealers „ „	...	4
		<hr/>
Total	... ..	175

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

Notices <i>re</i> sending in lists of Outworkers	92
--	-----	-----	----

PROSECUTIONS.

FEMALE DOMESTIC SERVANTS' REGISTRYS.

Failing to keep proper books	...	...	Fined	£1	0	0
„ „ give a proper receipt	...	...	„	1	0	0
„ „ supply a form of registration	...	...	„	1	0	0
			Costs	4	0	0

Making a misleading statement in respect of a situation—Dismissed

SHOPS EARLY CLOSING ACT, 1920.

Failing to close at the appointed hour	...	Fined	£0 5 0
„ „ „ „ „ „	„ „	Defendant failed to appear, adjourned <i>sine die</i> .	
„ „ „ „ „ „	„ „	Dismissed on the ground that the Act did not apply to Sundays.	

BUTCHERS' EARLY CLOSING ORDER.

Failing to close at the appointed hour	...	Dismissed on payment of costs.
--	-----	-----------------------------------

SHOPS ACT, 1912.

Grocers' Half-holiday Order, failing to close	...	Ditto.
Butchers „ „ „ „	...	Ditto.
Failing to exhibit the prescribed notice	...	Ditto.
Notifications of New Workshops sent in by H.M. Inspector	113	
(Of these 98 were already on our registers, leaving 15 new ones to be added).		
Notifications of new Workshops sent to H.M. Inspector	12	
„ „ „ „ „ „	5	
Workrooms measured	102	
Reports on fire escapes where more than 40 persons are employed	2	
Warning letters where less than 40 persons are employed	2	

OUTWORKERS.

Lists sent in by Employers	103
Number of names on lists	599
„ Registered Outworkers	374
Inspections of Outworkers' Rooms	240

BAKEHOUSES.

Number on Register	116
„ of Inspections	240

COMPLAINTS.

Local complaints	156
Complaints from H.M. Inspector	20
„ to „	2

A petition was received from the Butchers, asking that the provisions of the Shops Acts respecting closing on the weekly half-holiday might be extended to their trade, and that their existing Early Closing Order might be revoked and replaced by a new Order, containing a proviso suspending its operation during the seven days preceding a Bank-Holiday.

In consequence of this petition a vote was taken and the necessary two-thirds majority being obtained the requested Orders were made.

TABLE I.

YEAR.	Population.	REGISTERED BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.		
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.	Number.	Rate.	of Non-registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 year of Age.		At all Ages.
								Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	
1922 ...	135,000	2332	2278	1918	16·874	213	190	153	67	1895 14·037

Total Births notified were 2,353 ; (1) by doctors, 277 ; (2) by midwives, 1,748 ; (3) by parents, 255 ; by (1 and 2) 38 ; by (1 and 3) 6 ; by (2 and 3) 28 ; by (1, 2 and 3) 1.

In addition to above, 63 still births were notified, 43 by midwives, 13 by doctors, 5 by parents, 1 by midwife and doctor and 1 by midwife and parent.

193 Notifications were received only after warning letter to the parents.

TABLE II.

Name of Ward.	Total Number of Births.	Number of Deaths during 1922, from							
		All causes.	Under one Year of age.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Phthisis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	Bronchitis and Pneumonia.	Diarrhoea Gastro-Enteritis.
King's Cliff ...	92 (3)	111	7	—	1	11	3	12	1
Queen's Park ...	129 (1)	109	9	—	1	4	1	21	1
Pier ...	190 (3)	176	22	1	—	13	4	32	4
Pavilion ...	50 (2)	53	3	—	—	4	2	10	2
Regency ...	84 (4)	89	7	—	—	8	4	11	1
West ...	36 (3)	68	1	—	—	3	1	9	—
Montpelier ...	58 (4)	77	5	—	—	4	2	9	—
St. Nicholas' ...	162 (1)	134	9	1	—	16	3	21	1
St. John's... ..	266 (—)	171	11	1	—	15	3	36	—
Hanover ...	225 (1)	153	20	4	2	15	4	21	3
Lewes Road ...	350 (6)	233	24	4	—	17	7	28	3
St. Peter's ...	124 (3)	90	12	—	—	6	1	15	1
Preston Park ...	184 (8)	190	7	1	—	12	4	20	1
Preston ...	232 (7)	213	14	2	—	8	1	28	1
Address not known	*15	†28	2	—	—	4	—	3	—
Mothers confined in but not belonging to Brighton in Private Houses, 36; Nursing Homes, 28; Lying-in Hospital, 48; Finsbury Road Home, 26; New Sussex Hospital, 1; Royal Sussex County Hospital, 1; Poor Law Institution, 1.	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	2332 (46)	1895	153	14	4	140	40	276	19

Of these births 13 occurred in Nursing Homes, 1 in the Poor Law Institution, and 1 was found in the Central Railway Station.

he figures in brackets represent children born in Nursing Homes. 50 children were born in the Women's Hospital; the births have been allocated to the ward in which the mother lived.

Of these 16 died in the Poor Law Institution, 1 in the Sanatorium, 9 in the Brighton Borough Mental Hospital and 1 found dead at the Central Railway Station.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.		1-2 Weeks.		2-3 Weeks.		3-4 Weeks.		Total under 4 weeks.		1-2 Months.		2-3 Months.		3-4 Months.		4-5 Months.		5-6 Months.		6-7 Months.		7-8 Months.		8-9 Months.		9-10 Months.		10-11 Months.		11-12 Months.		Total Deaths under one Year.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Other Diseases of the																																	
Stomach																																	1
Infective Enteritis																																	1(1)
Diarrhea (not returned as infective)																																	2(2)
Enteritis, (not returned as infective)																																	1(1)
Gastro-Enteritis (not returned as infective)																																	5(1)
Intestinal Obstruction																																	2(1)
Congenital Malformation of Heart																																	4
Other Congenital Malformations																																	10
Premature Birth																																	35(3)
Infantile Atrophy, &c.																																	20(6)
Icterus Neonatorum																																	1
Atelectasis																																	8(1)
Lack of Care																																	3(1)
Totals	(3) 26	(2) 23	(1) 8	(1) 4	(1) 5	(1) 3	(1) 4	(1) 3	(6) 43	(2) 33	(3) 12	(3) 7	(1) 4	(1) 3	(1) 5	(1) 4	(1) 4	(1) 1	(1) 1	(1) 1	(1) 4	(1) 3	(1) 2	(1) 4	(1) 1	(1) 1	(1) 3	(1) 4	(3) 7	(3) 2	(26) 153		

The figures in brackets = Illegitimate Children.

AGES AT DEATH.

[illegible]

TABLE IV.—(continued).

AGES AT DEATH.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES AT DEATH.																	Total Deaths at all Ages.	
	Total.		0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75-85		85 +
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		F.
Diseases of the Digestive System (<i>contd.</i>)—																			
DIARRHŒA.																			
{ Infective Enteritis ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Diarrhœa, not returned as																			
{ Infective ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteritis, not returned as																			
{ Infective ...	8	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
{ Gastro-enteritis, not returned																			
{ as Infective ...	8	4	4	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
{ Ulceration of Intestines ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Duodenal Ulcer... ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Appendicitis	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
{ Hernia	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Intestinal Obstruction ...	8	5	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
{ Other Diseases of the In-																			
{ testines	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Cirrhosis of Liver not returned																			
{ as alcoholic	13	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	1	...	...
{ Cirrhosis of Liver returned as																			
{ alcoholic	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other Diseases of Liver and																			
{ Gall Bladder	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
{ Biliary Calculi	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other Diseases of Liver ...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
{ Peritonitis	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...

AGES AT DEATH.

Total Deaths
at all Ages.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Total.

M. F.

0-1

1-2

2-3

3-4

4-5

5-10

10-15

15-20

20-25

25-35

35-45

45-55

55-65

65-75

75-85

85 +

VI.—NON-VENEREAL DISEASES OF
THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM
AND ANNEXA—
Acute Nephritis ... 1
Bright's Disease... 39
Nephritis (unqualified) 10 years
and over, and Uremia ... 4
Other diseases of the Kidney
and Annexa ... 2
Calculi of the Urinary Passages ... 2
Diseases of the Bladder ... 10
Diseases of the Prostate ... 7
Menorrhagia ... 1
Uterine Tumour, non-cancerous ... 1
Ovarian Cyst, Tumour, non-
cancerous ... 2

VII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE—

Puerperal Hemorrhage ... 1
Puerperal Fever ... 5
Puerperal Insanity ... 1

VIII.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND OF
THE CELLULAR TISSUE—

Senile Gangrene ... 1
Gangrene of Penis ... 1
Other Gangrene ... 5

TABLE IV.—(continued).

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total Deaths at all Ages.	AGES AT DEATH.														85 +		
		Total.	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65		65-75	75-85
		M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.		M. F.	M. F.
Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue (<i>contd.</i>)																		
Carbuncle...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cellulitis...	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Abscess...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—																		
Diseases of the Bones...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of the Joints...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
X.—MALFORMATIONS—																		
Congenital Hydrocephalus...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformation of Heart...	4	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Congenital Malformations	10	3	7	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XI.—DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY—																		
Premature Birth...	35	19	16	19	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infantile Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus...	21	15	6	14	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Icterus Neonatorum...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis...	8	5	3	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lack of Care...	3	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

AGES AT DEATH.

Total Deaths
at all Ages.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Total.	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75-85	85 +
M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	85 +
60	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	33	23
154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	47	37
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1895	896	999	85	68	19	17	5	12	5	1	2	9	15	14	7	13
122	23	16	35	47	56	64	91	96	154	147	195	206	148	200	43	89

XII.—Old Age—

Senile Dementia...
Senile Decay ...

XIII.—AFFECTIONS PRODUCED BY
EXTERNAL CAUSES—

Poison ...
Coal-gas ...
Hanging ...
Firearms ...
Cutting or Piercing Instruments
Jumping from High Place
Burns ...
Suffocation (unqualified)
Accidental Drowning ...
Injury by Fall ...
Fall of Earth ...
Injury by Vehicles ...
Starvation and Exposure ...

TOTAL ...

Annual Report

ON THE

MEDICAL INSPECTION

AND

TREATMENT

OF

SCHOOL CHILDREN

OF THE

County Borough of Brighton

FOR THE YEAR 1922.

BY

DUNCAN FORBES, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H.,
School Medical Officer.

AND

RUTHERFORD CRAMB, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Senior Medical Officer.

SCHOOL CLINIC,

59, GRAND PARADE,

March, 1923.

To the Chairman and Members of the Children's Care Sub-Committee.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

We beg to present the School Medical Report for the year 1922. The Report deals with the medical inspection and treatment of defects in the scholars attending the Elementary and Secondary Schools under the Local Authority.

We would especially draw attention (1) to the detailed report on the Zinc Ionisation treatment for discharging ears ; this treatment was introduced during the year under review and the results have been successful, and (2) the special report on the after results of the operation for removal of diseased tonsils and adenoids.

It will be pleasing to observe that the improvement in verminous conditions and in certain skin diseases mentioned in the previous Report, has been fully maintained.

We are, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servants,

DUNCAN FORBES,

RUTHERFORD CRAMB.

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GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE EXTENT AND SCOPE OF MEDICAL INSPECTION DURING 1922.

The resident population of Brighton as estimated by the Registrar General is 135,000. The area of the district is 2,620 acres.

There are 17 provided schools, including one for mentally defective children, and 14 non-provided schools. In the 31 schools there are 78 departments.

The School accommodation is 19,408. The number of children on the registers for 1922 was 17,460, and the average attendance 15,487.

THE SCHOOL MEDICAL STAFF.

The School Medical Staff during the year consisted of the Medical Officer of Health acting as School Medical Officer, three School Doctors, two Dentists, one giving part-time to Infant Welfare and Maternity work, four nurses and four clerks. The lady Assistant School Doctor commenced duty in January, 1922. Her duties include the medical inspection of girls at the Municipal Secondary School; she also assists in the medical inspection and treatment of the elementary school children.

Co-ordination of the Medical Services.

The methods of co-ordination of the municipal medical services were detailed in the Annual Report for 1920, and during the past year co-ordination was fully maintained.

The Infant Welfare Medical Officer reported to the Senior School Doctor 180 children who had been under her care at the Infant Welfare Clinic. These reports are on special cards and are attached to the child's medical inspection schedule. As they give a record of health before school age, they are of importance to the school doctor, particularly when examining the child for the first time at school.

The Medical Officer of Health reported the following defects discovered or developed in children during their stay in the Fever Hospital:—

Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	14	Tuberculosis—		
Otorrhoea	1	Pulmonary	...	...
Heart conditions	14	Non-pulmonary,	Leg	...
Defective vision	1	"	Glands	...
		Other conditions	...	...

General.

In January there was an outbreak of influenza, and while its effects were not so severe as in the 1918 epidemic, a large number of children and teachers were affected.

It will be noted with satisfaction that the decrease in numbers of children treated for verminous conditions, scabies and ringworm, reported in 1921 has been maintained during the past year.

Lectures on the "School Medical Service and Defects in School Children" were given by the Senior School Doctor to the students of the Municipal Training College and Diocesan Training College, and the students also attended in small groups at the School Clinic, where the working of the Clinic and demonstrations of the common ailments were given. These lectures are important as the students gain an insight into the work of the School Medical Service and they learn how to make the most of the medical service when they come to have charge of school children.

Routine Medical Inspection (see Table I., page 24).

The three Code Groups : Entrants, Intermediates and Leavers, were medically inspected in all the schools. Also children found defective at previous inspections, children in employment and phthisis contacts were examined, the condition of the last group being reported to the Tuberculosis Officer. Specials, *i.e.*, children not included in the Code Groups, but shown at the request of the parent or head teacher, were also inspected. In this way the majority of defective children, apart from the Code Groups, were examined and kept under observation.

In the Code Groups 5,520, including 1,461 entrants, were inspected in 1922 compared with 5,700, including 1,671 entrants, in 1921. The fall of 180 in the totals inspected is entirely accounted for by the drop of 210 in the number of entrants ; this fall was foreshadowed in our last annual report and is accounted for by the low birth rate of 1917.

Findings of Routine Medical Inspection (including Special cases) :—

	No. of defects.	Percentage of defects.
Uncleanliness	74	1.3
Enlarged tonsils and adenoids	616	11.15
Tuberculosis	37	.67
Skin diseases	162	2.9
External eye diseases	56	1.01
Defective vision and squint	367	6.6
Ear disease and defective hearing	185	3.3
Heart —Organic	111	2.01
Functional	19	.34
Lungs	78	1.4
*Dental defects	386	6.9
Deformities (including scoliosis, kyphosis and other forms)	354	6.4
Total	2445	43.98

*Considered by the School Doctors as urgent : other dental defects are noted by the School Dentists at their inspections.

Attendance of Parents.

Altogether 2,650 (48 per cent.) parents attended out of 5,520 invited. The attendance of parents was highest in the Infants' departments (69.8 per cent.), in the Girls' (45.2 per cent.), and lowest in the Boys' departments (30.8 per cent.).

The percentage of actual refusals to consent to examination was 2.7 per cent. The number of children absent on the day of inspection was 431, *i.e.*, 7.8 per cent. During the previous year the percentage of actual refusals was 2.4 per cent. and the number of children absent on the day of inspection was 703, *i.e.*, 10.6 per cent. Thus during 1922, the percentage of Code Group children actually examined was 90.4 per cent., while for the previous year it was 87 per cent. Children who are absent on the day of medical inspection are put forward for inspection the following year. In those cases which were not examined and where there seemed a probability of the existence of a defect, the parents were requested to bring the children to the Inspection Clinic for examination.

From the routine medical inspection sixty-two children were referred for examination at the School Clinic.

Children under school age examined.

Several parents brought children for examination who were under school age, these included 15 boys and 14 girls who suffered from the following defects :—

Phimosis, Anaemia, Bronchial Catarrh, Thread Worms, Squint, Hernia, Impetigo.

HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS.

The following table shews the average height and weight of children classified according to age and sex :—

<i>Boys.</i>						
Age.	Corrected Age.	No. Examined.	Average Weight.		Average Height.	
			kils.	lbs.	cm.	ins.
3- 4	3 $\frac{6}{12}$	72	14·5	32·0	92·4	36·4
4- 5	4 $\frac{5}{12}$	151	16·1	35·5	100·3	39·5
5- 6	5 $\frac{5}{12}$	363	17·4	38·4	106·3	41·8
6- 7	6 $\frac{4}{12}$	188	19·0	41·9	111·1	43·7
7- 8	7 $\frac{4}{12}$	64	21·8	48·0	118·6	46·7
8- 9	8 $\frac{7}{12}$	502	23·5	51·8	123·1	48·4
9-10	9 $\frac{3}{12}$	479	25·3	55·8	126·6	49·8
10-11	10 $\frac{5}{12}$	73	27·6	60·8	131·7	51·8
11-12	11 $\frac{5}{12}$	49	30·1	66·4	136·0	53·5
12-13	12 $\frac{7}{12}$	453	32·7	72·1	140·8	55·4
13-14	13 $\frac{8}{12}$	429	35·6	78·5	143·5	56·3
14-15	14 $\frac{4}{12}$	8	34·8	76·7	136·0	53·5
15-16	15 $\frac{7}{12}$	4	34·3	75·6	145·4	57·1
Total	...	2835				

<i>Girls.</i>						
Age.	Corrected Age.	No. Examined.	Average Weight.		Average Height.	
			kils.	lbs.	cm.	ins.
3- 4	3 $\frac{5}{12}$	62	14·0	30·9	92·5	36·4
4- 5	4 $\frac{6}{12}$	125	16·0	35·3	100·7	40·0
5- 6	5 $\frac{5}{12}$	334	17·3	38·2	105·4	41·5
6- 7	6 $\frac{4}{12}$	166	18·8	41·5	110·5	43·5
7- 8	7 $\frac{4}{12}$	83	21·1	46·5	116·3	45·8
8- 9	8 $\frac{7}{12}$	460	23·0	50·7	122·3	48·1
9-10	9 $\frac{3}{12}$	477	24·8	54·7	126·1	49·6
10-11	10 $\frac{4}{12}$	74	26·6	58·7	130·1	51·2
11-12	11 $\frac{5}{12}$	43	32·5	71·7	139·2	54·8
12-13	12 $\frac{7}{12}$	436	34·6	76·3	142·9	56·2
13-14	13 $\frac{8}{12}$	403	37·2	82·0	147·0	57·9
14-15	14 $\frac{8}{12}$	19	41·7	91·9	152·9	60·2
15-16	15 $\frac{6}{12}$	3	41·2	90·8	152·5	60·0
Total	...	2685				

The School Clinic.

The arrangements for treating and examining school children at the School Clinic were fully described in the report of 1920. No material change has been made in these arrangements.

During the year, the total number of attendances at the Clinic for all diseases numbered 30,419, of which 28,089 were attendances for treatment. These attendances were made by 8,289 children.

The following table gives an analysis of the conditions treated during 1922 :—

	Cases.	No. of Attendances.
Skin Clinic	1832	7573
Ear Clinic	579	9880
Eye Clinic (external diseases) ...	310	1872
Inspection Clinic	1493	2233
Tonsils and Adenoids (Post Operative) and X-Rays (Post Treatment)...	773	1188
Verminous	744	1288
Ringworm of the Scalp by X-Rays	63	63
Refraction Clinic	445	870
Employment Cases	97	97
Dental Clinic	1953	5355
	<hr/> 8289	<hr/> 30419

The Inspection Clinic still carries out its important function. Many of the cases are referred from the Attendance Sub-Committee, Head Teachers and School Attendance Officers, with a view as to fitness or otherwise for school.

During the year 1,493 children were examined, making 2,233 attendances.

An analysis of the cases and defects found is as follows :—

Inspection Clinic.

Mental Capacity	52	Urogenital System	21
Defects or Diseases of :—		Skin	29
Nose and Throat	222	Tuberculosis	48
Glands of Neck	28	Rheumatism	25
Teeth	15	Infectious Diseases	25
Ear	14	Contacts with Infectious Di-	
Eye (excluding vision)	7	seases	6
Vision	468	Debility	60
Circulatory System	125	Diseases of joints and bones	19
Respiratory System	123	Accidents and injuries	23
Nervous System	90	Other defects	32
Alimentary System	44	No defect present	17

Following up.

No change has been made in this important part of the School Medical Service, which was described in the Annual Report for 1920.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids.

The arrangements for the operative treatment for enlarged tonsils and adenoids were gone into in full detail in last year's report, and it is satisfactory to note that again no untoward incident has occurred during this year's work.

The number treated was slightly less than last year, 296 being operated on, a reduction of 66.

The statistics for 1922 are as follows :—

261 attended one year after operation ; improvement noted.

296 were operated upon.

In 35 the parents refused to allow operation.

In 42 it was decided on re-inspection that operation was unnecessary.

—
Total 634
—

Post-operative Results.

The custom of seeing cases a year after operation and comparing their condition with their state before operation was carried on during the year, and it is with satisfaction that we are able to report that the results continue to be very gratifying indeed. In many cases the parents themselves have been enthusiastic in their expressions as to the difference the operation has made on the health of their children.

Before operation a careful summary of the symptoms each child presents is entered on a card. When the child is presented for examination a year after the operation, its condition is noted on the same card, hence a satisfactory comparison can be made. For the year 1921, 362 children were operated upon, and during 1922, 260 of these children came for the year after examination.

The following table shows in tabular form the results of the treatment on the more serious symptoms, in 360 of the cases treated ; minor symptoms, *e.g.*, snoring, have been omitted in this table :—

No. of cases with :—	Symptoms before operation				Total No. of cases seen.	Total No. of cases not seen.	Symptoms after Operation.								
				Deafness			Otorrhoea			Enuresis					
	Deaf.	Otorrhoea.	Enuresis.	Cured.			Not cured.	Not seen.	Cured.	Not cured.	Not seen.	Cured.	Not cured.	Not seen.	
Deafness	80	80	—	—	58	22	56	2	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaf and Otorrhoea ...	47	47	47	—	39	8	29	10	8	32	7	8	—	—	—
Deaf and Enuresis ...	14	14	—	14	11	3	9	2	3	—	—	—	8	3	—
Deaf and Otorrhoea and Enuresis	8	8	8	8	5	3	4	1	3	4	1	3	4	1	—
Otorrhoea (ear discharge)	18	—	18	—	12	6	—	—	—	10	2	6	—	—	—
Otorrhoea and Enuresis ...	2	—	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	0	1	0	1	—
Enuresis (bed-wotting) ...	28	—	—	28	17	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	4	1
Total, with above symptoms	197	149	75	52	143	54	98	15	36	47	10	18	25	9	1
Cases without above symptoms	163	—	—	—	117	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	360	149	75	52	260	100	98	15	36	47	10	18	25	9	1

Above figures expressed as percentage :— Deafness, 65.7 per cent. cured.
Otorrhoea, 62.7 per cent. cured.
Enuresis, 48 per cent cured.

A study of this table confirms the opinion that the presence of adenoids is a very common cause of deafness and otorrhoea in children, and it has to be remembered that the deafness tends to progress if the condition is left untreated.

Other conditions affecting the Nose and Ear.

In virtue of the agreement with the Board of the Throat and Ear Hospital, children found by the School Medical Staff to be suffering from diseases or defects of the throat or ear not treated at the School Clinic, or for ear conditions which become acute, are referred to the Hospital for treatment. The charges made by the Hospital are : for operation, 28s. ; anaesthetist's fee, 5s. ; first day in hospital, 5s. ; subsequent days, 2s. 6d. ; attendance at out-patient department, 2s. During the year 11 children were referred to the Hospital for treatment, and of these six had operations performed. The total cost to the Committee for this was £51 16s.

The following gives the nature of the treatment found necessary :—

Operation for removal of turbinals	...	...	1
„ „ deflected nasal septum	...	...	2
Enucleation of tonsils prior to mastoid operation			1
Treatment for acute otitis media	...	...	3
Operation for mastoid	...	...	1
„ „ recurring furuncles	...	...	2

Defective Vision and Squint.

The majority of these defects are found at the routine medical inspections and 367 children were found to have such a defect as required further examination and treatment. In addition to this, if a teacher considers any child has difficulty in reading or seeing the blackboard, the child can be sent to the Clinic for examination. At the routine inspections, all children for whom spectacles have been prescribed as the result of a previous examination, are re-examined to determine whether the spectacles are still suitable or not. During the first part of the year refraction clinics were held on Thursday afternoons and Friday mornings, but during the latter part of the year Wednesday afternoon was added in order to cope with the cases requiring treatment.

The total number of children attending the refraction clinics was 445, making 870 attendances, and of these 419 had spectacles prescribed.

256 children had their spectacles repaired through the agency of the School Clinic.

From an analysis of 419 prescriptions, the following statistics were obtained :—

Hypermetropia	...	...	...	...	138
Hypermetropic astigmatism	...	...	...	...	115
Myopia...	...	...	...	...	83
Myopic astigmatism...	...	...	...	...	52
Mixed astigmatism	...	...	...	...	26
Odd Eyes	...	...	...	...	5

In addition, 12 boys from the Portslade Industrial School had retinoscopy performed, and as a result, 11 had spectacles prescribed.

External Eye Disease.

These defects are treated at the School Clinic on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, and where necessary, also on Saturday mornings. In urgent cases, however, they are seen daily. We have continued to supply

Cod Liver Oil in certain cases where it is considered that general treatment is necessary in addition to the local treatment to effect a cure, and the results are satisfactory.

During the year under review 310 children suffering from external eye disease attended the School Clinic, making 1,872 attendances, and of these 220 were discharged as cured.

The following is an analysis of these cases :—

			Cases.	Attendances.	Discharged.
Blepharitis	...	...	74	462	55
Conjunctivitis	...	...	167	1014	121
Keratitis	...	...	9	158	5
Other conditions	...	...	60	238	39

Ear Disease.

Children suffering from this defect are treated on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, but in certain cases daily treatment is given. Otorrhoea was discovered at medical inspection in 138 children out of 5,751 children inspected, *i.e.*, 2.4 per cent. In addition, many cases are reported by the School Nurses and also by the teachers and School Attendance Officers. It is important that children under school age suffering from otorrhoea should have treatment, and arrangements are in force for treating children who attend the Infant Welfare Clinics. During the year six children were referred for treatment by the Infant Welfare Medical Officer.

526 children suffering from discharging ears attended the School Clinic, making 9,802 attendances, and of these 165 were discharged as cured. The corresponding figures for last year were 566 children, making 11,286 attendances, and 95 discharged.

The following is an analysis of the cases :—

			Cases.	Attendances.	Discharged.
Otorrhoea	...	...	526	9802	165
Deafness (Catarrhal)	...	...	10	16	5
Other conditions	...	...	43	62	30

Special report on Zinc Ionisation treatment for discharging ears.

In the report for 1921 we drew attention to this method of treating chronic discharging ears, and during the past year this treatment has been systematically carried out. The results have been better than anticipated and have fully justified the necessary expense in obtaining the apparatus and the time devoted to the treatment.

At the outset we desire to express our thanks to Dr. Friel, who most kindly showed us the apparatus and technique at the Royal Free Hospital, London, and also the method as applied at the Cable Street School Clinic. He was careful to point out that zinc ionisation was not a "cure all," but suggested that 50 per cent. of children suffering from ear discharge could be cured by its use; that the technique in each case, although not difficult, had to be carried out with minute care, and that the operators had to be prepared for disappointments.

By "Ionisation" we mean the introduction into the tissues of the body by an electric current one of the constituents of a salt in a nascent condition. The salt used for these ear conditions is sulphate of zinc (Zn. So_4), in a strength of 5 grams of the salt to 1,000 c.c. of water. A quantity of this solution is used diluted with an equal quantity of warm water. This weak solution is used in order not to irritate delicate tissues.

The electric current, acting on the zinc solution, drives the zinc ions into the tissues, where the zinc coagulates the albumin not only of the tissue cells

but of the bacteria themselves. This coagulation causes the death of the germs hence a cavity such as the middle ear can be rendered sterile. From this it will be readily understood that cases of chronic ear discharge, where the area of suppuration can be reached by the ionising fluid, are rapidly cured. The failures in this treatment are those where there is carious bone, as in mastoid disease, or where there is discharge from the antrum and mastoid cells into the middle ear or where the perforation in the drum of the ear is so minute that the ionising fluid cannot pass through. In cases where there are enlarged tonsils and adenoids, or granulations in the ear, success cannot be expected until these are treated successfully.

The apparatus used at the School Clinic consists of a Leduc Rheostat, a milliamp-meter and a special speculum to fit into the meatus of the ear. The rheostat is a simple instrument and consists of two glass vessels, one of which is smaller and fits into the other, and the space between them is filled with water. Resting on the lips of the vessels is a bar of wood and at each end a copper rod perforates this bar and dips into the water between the vessels. Attached to these copper rods are the insulated wires which are connected to the patient. Crossing this bar of wood at right angles is another wooden bar, also perforated by two copper rods dipping into the water and these copper rods are connected by wires to the source of electricity—a plug fitting into an electric lamp socket. When these wooden bars are kept at right angles, no current passes, but by means of a delicate screw the second wooden bar can be turned to approximate the first, when the electric current passes through the patient, the closer the bars are approximated to the parallel the stronger the current.

A milliamperemeter is connected up in the circuit, and hence the amount of current given to the patient can be accurately measured. The special ear speculum consists of a small bar of zinc fitted into a narrow vulcanite speculum which is inserted into the meatus of the ear. This speculum is connected by an insulated wire to the positive terminal of the rheostat.

The apparatus being fitted up and ready, the patient's affected ear is thoroughly cleaned out, all discharge being removed by syringing or mopping out with swabs. The ear is then douched out with the ionising fluid, and the patient laid on the couch, lying on his side, the ear to be ionised upwards. The speculum is inserted into the meatus and filled up with the ionising fluid, and any bubbles of air are aspirated out. It is then connected to the positive pole of the rheostat. This constitutes the active electrode. The indifferent electrode is obtained by soldering the wire from the negative pole of the apparatus to a piece of sheet tin, this is bandaged to the patient's leg, a towel soaked in salt solution being interposed between the patient's skin and the sheet tin. The current is then gradually increased, the milliampmeter being carefully watched till it registers 3 milliamps. A treatment of 3 milliamps for ten minutes is generally given, but in cases where the child shows any discomfort the current is reduced to 2 milliamps and continued for 15 minutes. When the treatment is finished, the current is reduced very slowly—a sudden cutting off produces giddiness and in some cases vomiting. The ear is not dried out, and the patient is instructed to do nothing to it, not even to wash it, till he is seen a week later.

Each case takes from twenty to twenty-five minutes to treat, but while one patient is lying on the couch, a second can be prepared, the ear cleaned out ready for the speculum and notes taken. As a rule the patient shows no discomfort, and only in one case had the treatment to be stopped owing to restlessness.

The following figures give the results of the treatment :—

No. of cases ionised	... 58	No. cured	... 42—72.4 per cent
In detail :—			
Right ear, No. ionised	... 26	No. cured	... 18—69 per cent.
Left ear, No. ionised	... 20	No. cured	... 15—75 per cent.
Both ears, No. ionised	... 12	No. cured	... 9—75 per cent.

(Of the three uncured cases, in two, one ear was cured; in one neither ear was cured.)

In several cases, whilst the condition was not cured, the parent was satisfied, as the discharge after treatment was not offensive.

We feel justified in regarding this method of treating discharging ears a success, and a valuable addition to the treatment given at the School Clinic.

In the Appendix to this Report will be found particulars of some of the cases treated (pages 30-31).

Skin Diseases.

The number of children attending the Clinic for the treatment of these diseases—the most of them preventable—shows a considerable reduction on the corresponding numbers for the previous year.

The total number of all skin diseases was 1,830, making 9,403 attendances, which compares very favourably with 2,123 cases, making 9,937 attendances in 1921—a reduction of 293 cases and 534 attendances. The chief reduction is in scabies. This is a highly contagious disease of the skin, which is due to a parasite, the *acarus scabiei*, the female of which, in order to lay her eggs, burrows in the superficial layers of the skin. This causes intense irritation and itching, which leads to scratching, the scars caused by the scratching in many cases becoming septic. Children with this disease are excluded from school, and at each cleanliness inspection in the schools endeavours are made to discover any children showing signs of scabies. This disease is gradually settling down to its pre-war proportions—during the war years it increased to enormous figures by infection from soldiers discharged or on furlough. The cases treated last year numbered 100, which is about half the number treated in 1921.

The number of children who were treated for ringworm also shows a reduction, there being 56 fewer cases of ringworm of the scalp.

Impetigo of the scalp shows a reduction of 70 cases; this, no doubt is a result of the improvement in the number of children suffering from verminous conditions.

The following table shows the diseases treated for this year and for 1921 :

Treatment Clinic for Diseases of the Skin.

Disease.	Total No. of Children.		Total No. of Attendances.		Total No. of cases discharged,	
	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.
Ringworm, Scalp ...	271	215	2293	2281	172	112
„ scalp and skin	43	18	426	256	31	15
„ skin ...	117	111	532	510	98	94
Impetigo, scalp ...	173	103	902	486	163	128
„ face ...	494	406	1803	1637	456	292
„ scalp and face	38	27	327	177	31	18
„ other parts	82	128	280	393	76	74
Scabies ...	212	100	1048	409	184	94
Alopecia ...	11	8	22	27	11	9
Seborrhoea ...	55	25	76	68	54	24
Eczema ...	36	13	149	143	26	13
Septic Sores ...	331	319	1406	1682	299	261
Other skin diseases ...	160	238	479	864	146	194
Other diseases ...	100	119	194	470	92	95
Totals ...	2123	1830	9937	9403	1839	1423

Ringworm of the Scalp.

During the year 63 children were treated by X-Rays for this condition. In 61 cases, all five areas were exposed to the X-Rays ; in two cases, only one area was exposed. In addition, two children became so restless and excitable that the treatment was stopped.

In one of the Homes for Children there was an outbreak of ringworm and 15 cases were treated ; five of these were on no school roll but were treated so that they might not become a source of infection to those attending school. It will be of interest to record that one other child in this Home who was on the list for treatment was not treated, as the mother objected, and eventually removed the child from the Home. About a week later this child was admitted to the Children's Hospital and died there from meningitis. We report this as we have no doubt that had X-Ray treatment been carried out as was intended, nothing would have persuaded the parent that the meningitis was not a direct result of X-Rays.

The total number of children who have been treated since the apparatus was installed is now 500, and it is satisfactory to note that no bad results have been recorded. Cases are only discharged when a complete re-growth of hair has taken place, and it is interesting to note that the new hair in the majority of cases is very abundant, silky and inclined to curl. This gives intense satisfaction to the parents.

After the actual treatment, the child attends once a week at the School Clinic, and the head is treated by the nurse, and shedding of the hair encouraged till it is completed. Since this routine was introduced much improvement has been observed, as in many cases formerly the head was neglected. The child is also seen by the doctor a month after the application of the X-Rays, the condition noted, and it is seen monthly till the hair has re-grown.

Children suffering from ringworm of the scalp are allowed to attend school, provided the affected area can be suitably covered by a cotton cap. These cases are examined by the nurses at their school visits and reported on. As many of these children have the disease for months, and in some cases years, attendance at school is not lost.

Supervision of Ringworm Cases and Contacts.

The School Nurses have a list of all children in their schools who suffer from ringworm of the scalp, and these children are examined at each school visit to ascertain if they wear their caps and also receive treatment. When during their visits a new case is discovered, the child is sent to the Clinic for the diagnosis to be confirmed ; in suspicious cases specimen hairs are examined microscopically. When the diagnosis is confirmed, contacts, *i.e.*, children of the same family, or children living in the same house, are visited by the nurse and examined. We have always been of opinion that ringworm, especially of the scalp, is a disease which spreads to other children of the same family or living in the same house, and the results obtained by the examination of contacts confirm this.

During the past year we continued the examination of home contacts, with the following results :—

Out of 181 contacts in the house, no less than 59 were found suffering from ringworm of the scalp, *i.e.*, at least one out of every three. As might be expected, the probabilities of acquiring the disease are less when the child although living in the same house, does not belong to the same family.

It will be seen that 18 of the 59 infected contacts were below school age and not in attendance at school.

Number of first cases in family or house investigated, 102.

In same family :—

				Infected.		Not Infected.
Below school age	...	...	...	17	...	33
Attending school,						
below school age	...	...	...	1	...	1
Of school age	...	...	...	33	...	67
				—		—
				51		101
				—		—

In same house :—

Below school age	...	...	...	1	...	9
Attending school,						
below school age	...	...	...	—	...	1
Of school age	...	...	...	7	...	11
				—		—
				8		21
				—		—

The following tables, taken over a series of five years, show the importance of this work :—

Year.					Home contacts examined.	Number infected.
1922	...	...	...	...	181	59
1921	...	...	...	...	256	60
1920	...	...	...	...	355	70
1919	...	...	...	...	396	115
1918	...	...	...	...	247	75
					—	—
					1435	379—26.4
					—	— per cent.

Verminous Conditions.

During the year under review the staff of school nurses has been complete and there has been no change in the staff for the past two years. The campaign against verminous conditions has been carried out as in previous years and it is pleasing to report that the results are encouraging.

The number of children who attended the School Clinic during the year for verminous conditions was 744, making 1,288 attendances. This is a considerable reduction from 1921, when 1,129 children attended, making 2,531 attendances. It should be taken into consideration, however, that during January and the beginning of February, the attendances at the Clinic were not encouraged, owing to the numbers who had influenza.

The special soap mentioned last year is still used and recommended for the cleansing of heads, and special combs are also used and parents are advised and instructed in their proper use.

The number of prosecutions under the Attendance Bye-Laws during 1922 was 14 ; in 4 instances a fine 5s., in 1 a fine of 7s. 6d., in 2 a fine of 10s. in 3 a fine of 20s., was inflicted, and the remaining 4 cases were withdrawn.

School Nurses.

The schools are divided into three districts, and one nurse is allotted to each district. In each district the cleaner schools are visited once in three weeks, the other schools twice in three weeks.

The following table shows the result of their visits to the schools :—

	No. of Individual Children found defective.					No. of Examinations of Defective Children.
Verminous condition of head and body ...	1964					3913
Ringworm	174					520
Impetigo	319					366
Scabies	27					39
Other conditions	225					336
	<hr/>					
	2709					4274
	<hr/>					

The number of visits to school departments, 465.

In addition, the school nurses play a large part in the following up of defective children, as was described in a previous annual report. They also visit at the homes and examine ringworm contacts, and also visit children on the day following operation for tonsils and adenoids.

During the year the school nurses made 208 departmental visits, and 1,991 home visits for treatment, etc.

Two nurses are in attendance at the Clinic in the afternoons for the treatment of minor ailments.

Education of Mentally Defective Children.

The Special School for Mentally Defective Children is situated in Hollingdean Road. The premises, which were described last year, are admirably suited for the purpose. The general health of the children has improved considerably as the classrooms are large and airy, and full advantage is taken of the playground accommodation. The children are taken to the Moulsecoomb Playing Centre once a week and games are played. Physical exercises are taken in the playground, and when the weather is inclement, in the hall.

The Senior School Doctor, who is also Medical Officer to the School, pays periodic visits. The children have an annual medical inspection, and their mental condition is also examined once a year.

The accommodation of the school is 60 ; the average number on the roll for 1922 was 60.2 ; the average attendance being 52.63.

Attending January, 1922	... ..	60
Admitted during 1922	... ..	15
Left during 1922	... ..	10
Attending December, 1922		65

The record of the children who have left the school during 1922 is as follows :—

Boys.—One left in July, 1922, and was re-admitted in December, 1922. (Was ill with emphysema).

Two placed under guardianship.

Two left the district.

One working with uncle.

Girls.—Two placed under guardianship. Two at home.

Industrial Class.

This class for mental defectives is run on the lines of an Occupation Centre by the Guardianship Society, at their offices in Grand Parade. The class is now held daily, in the mornings, but on Fridays it is also held in the afternoon.

The class is conducted by a nurse employed for the purpose by the Guardianship Society, a lady assistant and one of the Special School teachers

attends after school hours. In addition, an Instructor in boot-repairing attends twice weekly. Rug-making, needlework, knitting, bead-threading and drawing are taught.

The number on the roll is 30, and there is an average attendance of about 24. Many of these are children who have been discharged from the Special School and who have been placed under supervision in their own homes. This class is of great value as it allows of the provision of care, discipline and some instruction for those children whose mental condition is such that they are regarded as ineducable at, and whose presence is undesirable in, the Special School and for whom institutional treatment is not advisable.

At present there are eight children—3 boys and 5 girls—who are ineducable attending this class. The mental state of children of this type is so evident that their parents fully realise their condition, and bring them to the School Clinic with a view to examination for admission to the Special School.

It is rather a difficult task to turn them away and say they are not suitable and are ineducable, and hence it is a great relief to be able to suggest this class and the parents feel that something is being done.

The cost of running this Industrial Class is entirely borne by the Guardianship Society at present, but we understand that the Ministry of Health are considering the giving of grants to help these classes. They are, in our opinion, of great value and deserve encouragement.

Backward Class.

At Pelham Street Boys' School a mixed class is held for backward children, the number on the roll being 23.

Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Children (Act, 1921).

Defective children, coming under the above headings are brought to the notice of the Medical Staff by the Head Teachers, either at Medical Inspections, or by reporting to the School Clinic. Cases are also reported by the School Attendance Officers and the Social Service Centre. The parents of these children are given appointments and invited to attend the Clinic for examination. A certain number of markedly defective children are maintained in residential institutions by the Education Committee.

List of Children maintained in Institutions during 1922. 13 BOYS AND 11 GIRLS.

EPILEPTICS.				BLIND CHILDREN.				DEAF AND DUMB CHILDREN				CRIPPLES.					
Lingfield Training Colony.		All Souls' Special School, Hillingdon.		Brighton School for Blind Boys.		Barclay Home, Brighton.		Elm Court School for Elder Blind Girls (Upper Norwood)		Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Brighton.		St. Andrew's Home for Cripples, South Hayling.		Cripples Home and Industrial School for Girls (Winchmore Hill).		Heritage School of Arts and Crafts, Chailey.	
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1	2	—	1	4	—	—	2	—	1	6	4	1	—	—	1	1	—

Provision of Meals.

As in the previous year, the economic circumstances of many families were such that relief was granted by the Board of Guardians, and meals under this Act were not provided by the Education Authority. In some cases of malnutrition, milk was provided during the morning session.

Open-air Education.

There are no day open-air schools or residential open-air schools as such under the Local Authority. Playground classes, depending on the state of the weather, were held by 38 school departments. This does not include physical exercise classes, many of which are held in the playgrounds. School journeys were held by 42 departments.

Employment of Children and Young Persons.

Education Act, 1921, Sec. 92 (1) "A child under the age of twelve shall not be employed (2) A child under the age of fourteen shall not be employed (a) in street trading ; (b) to lift, carry or move anything as to be likely to cause injury to the child ; (c) in any occupation likely to be injurious to his life, limb, health or education, regard being had to his physical condition." The school medical staff are called upon to adjudicate as to (b) and (c).

Under the Bye-Laws for the employment of school children, the hours of such employment are limited to the following :—

On school days, two hours between 5 p.m. and 8 p.m. ; on Sundays, two hours between 7.30 a.m. and 10 a.m. ; on Saturdays and school holidays, four hours between 7.15 a.m. and 1 p.m. or between 5 and 8 p.m. A child between 13 and 14 years of age may be employed before school for not more than one hour, viz., between 7.15 a.m. and 8.15 a.m. for the sale or delivery of milk or newspapers, provided he receives a medical certificate from the School Medical Officer that such employment will not be prejudicial to his health and development, and such child shall only be employed after school hours for not more than one hour, ending not later than 7 p.m. During the year 97 children were examined for certificates of fitness for employment.

At the medical inspections in the schools, children who are employed are examined by the school doctors. A report giving the nature of the employment, the employer's name, the hours worked and the effect on the child from the teacher's standpoint, is submitted to the doctor by the head teacher. Where the work appears to be harming the child, the parent is requested to attend at the School Clinic, and advice as to discontinuance of the employment, or otherwise, is given.

The following table gives the numbers and ages of employed children who were examined by the School Medical Staff at the schools :—

	Years						Total.
	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Boys	5	18	20	67	153	29	292
Girls	4	7	12	14	19	—	56
Total	9	25	32	81	172	29	348

*** LICENCES FOR CHILDREN TO TAKE PART IN ENTERTAINMENTS.**

Number of children who performed at theatres under licences issued by various local education authorities... .. 43

Two lists of children who were employed in shops or other labour were received from the head teachers under the control of the Committee, and were sent in in January

* (From a report of the Inspector of Children in Employment).

and September. The following table gives the number of children reported to be employed during 1922. The figures for 1920 and 1921 are also given :—

January, 1922.	September, 1922.	No. of chil- dren whose names appeared in each list.	Total No. employed during 1922.	Total No. employed during 1921.	Total No. employed during 1920.
Boys 332 Girls 58	Boys 347 Girls 74	Boys 107 Girls 17	Boys 572 Girls 115	Boys 650 Girls 117	Boys 1123 Girls 178

Visits made to employers and parents to explain the new bye-laws ... 1006

Visits made to caution employers and parents in respect of breaches of the
bye-laws ... 387

25 boys were licensed to engage in street trading during 1922.
(In 1921, 44 boys were licensed).

Juvenile Employment.

Close co-ordination exists between the Juvenile Employment Bureau and the Medical Department. (See report for 1921).

In all, 1844 Juvenile Employment cards were sent to the School Clinic for the medical report to be filled in and of these 46 (23 boys and 23 girls) had special reports written regarding suitable occupation.

The defects were as follows :—Tuberculosis of lungs, 3 ; other tuberculosis, 13 including 4 cripples suffering from tuberculous disease of hip ; heart conditions, 14 ; nervous disorders, 5 ; cripples following infantile paralysis, 5 ; others, 6.

Co-operation with Teachers.

This was described fully in the Annual Report for 1920. We have again to record our thanks to the teachers for their help and assistance at the medical inspections, and also for their influence in persuading the parents and children to obtain the necessary treatment.

Co-operation with School Attendance Officers.

The School Attendance Department refers to the School Clinic the names of children who are absent, and for whom no medical certificate has been obtained. These cases are examined and their fitness or unfitness for school is reported. Assistance is also rendered in promoting the attendance at the Clinic of defaulting children. Exceptional children are also reported.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

SCHOOL CLOSURES.

On account of Influenza :—

Middle Street Girls'	...	...	...	from Jan. 25th to Feb. 13th.
Park Street Girls'	...	...	...	" " 27th " " 6th.
St. Mary's Infants'	...	...	...	" " 27th " " 6th.
Preston Road Girls'	...	...	...	" " 27th " " 6th.
Lewes Road Boys'	...	...	...	" Feb. 3rd " " 13th.

On account of Measles :—

St. Paul's Infants'	from 5th until after Easter holi- days.
Lewes Road Infants' (under 5) ...	} until after Christmas holidays.
Lewes Road Infants' (under 5 not mentioned)	
Stanford Road Infants' (under 5) ...	
Stanford Road Infants' (under 5 not mentioned)	
Ditchling Road Infants' (under 5) ...	

On account of Whooping Cough :—

St. Mary's Infants' (under 5) ...	from Nov. 23rd	} until after Christmas holidays.
Preston Road Infants' (under 5) ...	Nov. 23rd	
St. Luke's Infants' (under 5) ...	Nov. 24th	

On account of Measles and Whooping Cough :—

Coombe Road Infants' (under 5) ...	Dec. 8th
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DIPHTHERIA.

One hundred and thirty-one children contacts with diphtheria in their own homes were swabbed before their return to school ; of these, 12 or 9.2 per cent. gave positive results, 39 recovered diphtheria patients were similarly swabbed immediately before the date fixed for their return to school and four or 10.3 per cent. gave positive results.

REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL DENTISTS.

<i>Inspection.</i>				No. of half-day sessions.	Children examined.	Examined at Dental Clinic.
Dentist I.	...	...	23	43	1350	437
Dentist II.	...	...	33	58	1883	503
<i>Treatment.</i>				No. of children.	No. of attendances.	Attendances by routine patients.
Dentist I.	...	...	...	743	3243	2714
Dentist II.	...	...	...	1210	2112	1594

TREATMENT OF DENTAL DEFECTS.

Dentist I. 1.—Number of Children dealt with.

	AGE GROUPS.										Spe- cials.	Total
	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.		
(a) Inspected by Dentist	—	800	152	184	69	27	53	25	18	22	437	1787
(b) Referred for treatment	—	492	108	133	67	24	41	18	15	14	434	1346
(c) Actually treated	—	138	35	46	26	15	18	12	11	10	432	743
(d) Re-treated (re- sult of periodical examination)	—	3	8	9	11	9	11	10	5	9	32	107

2.—Particulars of time given and of Operations undertaken.

No. of Half-days devoted to Inspection.	No. of Half-days devoted to Treatment.	Total No. of Attendances made at the Clinic.	No. of Permanent teeth.		No. of Temporary teeth.		Total No. of Fillings.	No. of Administrations of General Anæsthetics included in (4) and (6).	No. of other operations.		Orthodontic Treatment.
			Ex-tracted.	Filled.	Ex-tracted.	Filled.			Per-manent Teeth.	Tem-porary Teeth.	
(1).	(2).	(3).	(4).	(5).	(6).	(7).	(8).	(9).	(10).	(11).	(12).
43	405	3242	144	537	661	318	1601	240	323	866	849

Dentist II. 1.—Number of Children dealt with.

	AGE GROUPS.										Spe- cials.	Total
	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.		
(a) Inspected by Dentist... ..	54	591	455	484	213	49	7	8	9	13	508	2391
(b) Referred for Treatment ...	8	255	300	366	156	38	6	6	4	10	508	1057
(c) Actually treated	4	136	178	247	99	22	3	5	4	6	506	1210
(d) Re-treated (re- sult of periodical examination) ...	—	2	64	145	63	14	1	3	2	3	50	347

2.—Particulars of time given and of Operations undertaken.

No. of Half-days devoted to Inspection.	No. of Half-days devoted to Treatment.	Total No. of Attendances made at the Clinic.	No. of Permanent teeth.		No. of Temporary teeth.		Total No. of Fillings.	No. of Administrations of General Anæsthetics included in (4) and (6).	No. of other operations.		Orthodontic Treatment.
			Ex-tracted.	Filled.	Ex-tracted.	Filled.			Per-manent Teeth.	Tem-porary Teeth.	
(1).	(2).	(3).	(4).	(5).	(6).	(7).	(8).	(9).	(10).	(11).	(12).
38	366	2112	305	1186	1564	44	1834	134	115	317	160

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

The following notes are taken from a report by Mr. Watters, the Organiser of Physical Training :—

Boys' and Girls' Departments.—In spite of the unsettled weather, which frequently interrupted the physical training lessons out-of-doors, satisfactory progress was made in a large percentage of the classes. There were cases, however, where the results were disappointing, and it was felt that more frequent reference to the syllabus might have been of service.

have raised the standard of work considerably. Excellent results were obtained where the team system was taught, but this method might have been more generally adopted.

In the Infants' Departments the work was, on the whole, on a much higher level than in the previous year.

Swimming.—572 children passed the ten yards' test, against 506 in 1921.

At North Road Bath great difficulty was experienced in finding accommodation for all the classes, and it was found necessary to admit two classes at each period. The disadvantages of this overcrowding were only too obvious and it is hoped that the Town Council will grant the use of the Bath for an additional half-day during the coming season to obviate the difficulties of teaching under very trying conditions. This, and the shortness of the previous season, might to some extent have accounted for the comparatively small number of children who passed the ten yards' test.

Swimming Clubs.—The increasing popularity of swimming may be estimated by the fact that at the beginning of the season 32 applications for school swimming clubs, against 14 in 1920 and 25 in 1921.

Organised Games.—During 1922 efforts were centred chiefly in the development of field games for girls. The enthusiasm for the simple games taught during the physical training lesson showed the necessity for providing facilities for team games of a more advanced nature.

Stool-ball and net-ball were played by a number of schools, but prior to 1921 no apparatus of any kind was provided at the Parks. This deficiency was made good by the Committee and full advantage was taken of the facilities provided. These games are now well established in a good number of Girls' Departments, and more apparatus is being made in anticipation of further developments.

Valuable assistance was given with the teaching of net-ball at Queen's Park by the students from the Municipal Training College.

The organisation of games in the Boys' Departments was, on the whole, very satisfactory.

The football arrangements at Moulsecomb were greatly simplified by the use of iron-shod scout poles, painted in various colours, in place of full-sized goal posts. The pitches were marked by flags corresponding in colour with the goal posts. This method allowed the pitches to be changed more frequently and prevented hard wear on certain parts of the field.

Every effort was made to economise in buying games equipment. Kit bags, costing 2s. 11d., were supplied for cricket apparatus, in place of cricket bags, bought at 25s. to 30s. Net-ball posts were bought locally at £1 per set, against £4 to £4 10s. quoted by the manufacturers of games equipment.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Routine medical inspection was carried out in the Secondary Schools in accordance with the Act. This was the third year of medical inspection, and, as in the previous years, the arrangements worked smoothly. The respective Principals gave much help and rendered every facility.

The Girls' Department was examined by Dr. Elsie Stansfeld.

The number of pupils attending the Secondary Schools are Boys 620, Girls 454, and at the medical inspection 330 boys and 255 girls were examined. Two special cases were also examined, and re-examinations of those found defective at the previous medical inspection, viz., 41 boys, 27 girls. The number of parents who refused medical inspection of their children was 41—29 boys and 12 girls; in the previous year the number of refusals was 16—6 boys and 10 girls.

The following table gives the numbers falling in the various age groups :—

	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	Total.	Special Cases.	Re-examinations.	Grand Total.
AGE.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18				
Boys ...	3	19	38	37	98	5	103	4	18	5	330	—	41	371
Girls ...	12	13	28	30	51	5	82	2	21	11	255	2	27	284
	15	32	66	67	149	10	185	6	39	16	585	2	68	655

The following table gives in statistical form the findings of medical inspection :—

	Boys.				GIRLS.			
	Rou- tine.	Spe- cial.	Total	Per- cent- age.	Rou- tine.	Spe- cial.	Total	Per- cent- age.
No. inspected	330	—	330	53.2	255	—	255	56.0
No. defective requiring Treatment	53	—	53	16.06	66	—	66	25.8
No. to be kept under observation	36	—	36	1.9	25	—	25	9.8

It is again with pleasure we report that the general health of the pupils in both departments reached a high standard. It is the usual custom in Reports to record the numbers with defective teeth, but we desire here to record those with perfect teeth, or, with teeth rendered sound by dental treatment. In the Boys' School, 330 boys were examined, and of these 175, or 53 per cent., had sound or perfect teeth; in the Girls' Department, of the 255 examined, 132, or 51 per cent., had sound or perfect teeth. It is important to record these figures, as many of the pupils have proceeded from the elementary schools and had been under dental treatment at the School Clinic.

Statement of defects requiring treatment or to be kept under observation

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Percentage.
Enlarged tonsils and adenoids ...	17	—	17	2.9
Skin disease	—	1	1	.17
External eye disease	—	—	—	—
Defective vision and Squint ...	37	24	61	10.4
Ear disease and defective hearing ...	4	1	5	.8
Dental disease	3	12	15	2.5
Deformities (including Scoliosis, Kyphosis and other forms) ...	13	45	58	9.9
Anaemia	9	4	13	2.2
Heart Conditions	5	12	17	2.9

Deformities.

Attention must be paid to the number of pupils who presented some type of deformity, *e.g.* lateral curvature of the spine, round shoulder or a combination of these. The numbers so affected were 58, of which 45 were in the Girls' Department. Special attention was drawn to these with regard to posture in class and observation at drill. In the Girls' Department, many of the cases presented lateral curvature of the spine in a moderate degree, which could be corrected by the proper remedial treatment, but, if neglected, will progress to the marked and serious type. The remedial exercises could be carried out in the school and we would suggest that this should receive consideration.

Treatment of Defects.

The following tables show the treatment carried out during 1922 those defects discovered at the medical inspection in the previous year :

Treatment of Visual Defect.

Number of Children.									
Referred for Refraction.	Submitted to Refraction.				For whom Glasses were prescribed.	For whom Glasses were provided.	Recommended for Treatment other than by Glasses.	Received other forms of Treatment.	For whom no Treatment was considered necessary
	Under Local Education Authority's Scheme. Clinic or Hospital.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital.	Other-wise.	Total.					
54	26	19	—	45	23	22	—	—	5

Return of Defects found in the course of Medical Inspection Secondary Schools, in 1922.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.					ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.		SPECIALS.	
					Number referred for Treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation, but not referred for Treatment.	Number referred for Treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation, but not referred for Treatment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)				
SKIN—Other Diseases (Non-Tubercular) ...	1	—	—	—				
EYE { Blepharitis	—	—	—	—				
Defective vision... ..	40	—	—	—				
Squint	1	—	—	—				
Colour Blindness	—	5	—	—				
EAR { Defective Hearing	1	—	—	—				
Otitis Media	4	—	—	—				
Other Ear Diseases	—	—	—	—				
NOSE AND THROAT { Enlarged Tonsils	14	—	—	—				
Adenoids	2	—	—	—				
Adenoids and Tonsils	1	—	—	—				
Other conditions	—	1	—	—				
Defective speech	—	5	—	—				
Teeth	15	—	—	—				
HEART AND CIRC. { Heart disease—Organic	16	—	—	—				
Functional	1	—	—	—				
Anaemia	6	7	—	—				
LUNGS—Other Non-Tubercular Diseases...	2	—	—	—				
NERVOUS SYSTEM. { Epilepsy	1	—	—	—				
Chorea	—	—	—	—				
Other conditions	—	—	—	—				
DEFORM-ITIES. { Spinal curvature... ..	—	13	—	—				
Other forms	—	45	—	—				
Other Defects and Diseases ...	1	3	—	—				

Number of Individual Children having Defects which required Treatment or to be kept under Observation 180

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE I.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN INSPECTED 1ST JANUARY, 1922, TO
31ST DECEMBER, 1922.

A.—Routine Medical Inspection.

AGE.	ENTRANTS.					
	3.	4.	5.	6.	Other ages.	Total.
Boys ...	72	151	363	188	64	838
Girls ...	62	125	334	166	83	770
Totals ...	134	276	697	354	147	1608

AGE.	Intermediate Group.		Leavers.			Other Ages.	Total.	Grand Total.
	8.	9.	12.	13.	14.			
Boys ...	502	479	453	429	8	126	1997	2835
Girls ...	460	477	436	403	19	120	1915	2685
Totals ...	962	956	889	832	27	246	3912	5520

B.—Special Inspections.

AGE.	Special Cases.	Re-examinations (i.e., No. of Children re-examined).
Boys ...	96	1173
Girls ...	125	1212
Totals ...	221	2385

*C.—Total Number of Individual Children inspected by the Medical Officers,
whether as Routine or Special Cases.*

No. of Individual Children Inspected.
5741

TABLE II.

*Return of Defects found in the course of Medical Inspection
in 1922.*

DEFECT OR DISEASE.					ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.		SPECIALS.	
					Number referred for Treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation, but not referred for Treatment.	Number referred for Treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation, but not referred for Treatment.
(1)					(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
SKIN	Malnutrition	...	...	...	76	9	2	—
	Uncleanliness—Head	...	...	...	62	1	2	—
	Body	...	...	...	7	—	2	—
	Ringworm—Head	...	...	...	47	1	1	—
	Body	...	...	...	11	—	—	—
	Scabies	...	...	...	8	—	—	—
	Impetigo	...	...	...	36	—	1	—
	Other diseases (Non-Tubercular)	...	...	...	38	11	7	1
EYE	Blepharitis	...	...	...	29	—	2	—
	Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	20	1	2	—
	Keratitis...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—
	Corneal Ulcer	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
	Corneal Opacities	...	...	...	1	—	—	—
EAR	Defective Vision	...	...	...	251	—	31	—
	Squint	...	...	...	79	—	6	—
	Other conditions	...	...	...	7	7	3	—
	Defective Hearing	...	...	...	23	4	3	2
	Otitis Media	...	...	...	130	—	8	—
NOSE AND THROAT	Other Ear Diseases	...	...	...	15	—	—	—
	Enlarged Tonsils	...	...	...	216	—	4	—
	Adenoids...	...	...	...	157	78	10	2
	Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	...	...	...	147	—	2	—
	Other Conditions	...	...	...	5	3	1	5
HEART AND CIR- CULATION	Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tubercular)	...	...	...	1	—	1	2
	Defective Speech	...	...	...	7	11	—	2
	Teeth	...	...	...	376	—	8	2
	Heart Disease—Organic	...	...	...	97	7	7	—
	Functional	...	...	...	13	4	1	1
LUNGS	Anaemia	...	...	...	37	59	1	1
	Bronchitis	...	...	...	31	21	1	—
	Other Non-Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	13	10	—	2
	Pulmonary—Definite	...	...	...	2	2	—	1
TUBER- CULO- SIS	Suspected	...	...	...	5	6	—	—
	Non-Pulmonary—Glands	...	...	...	5	6	—	—
	Spine	...	...	...	1	2	—	—
	Hip	...	...	...	1	1	—	—
	Other bones and joints	...	...	...	—	1	—	—
NERVOUS SYSTEM	Skin	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
	Other Forms	...	...	...	2	3	—	—
	Epilepsy	...	...	...	5	3	—	1
	Chorea	...	...	...	—	1	1	1
DEFORM- ITIES.	Other Conditions	...	...	...	44	33	4	—
	Rickets	...	...	...	—	59	—	—
	Spinal curvature	...	...	...	—	83	—	1
	Other Forms	...	...	...	12	197	1	2
Other Defects and Diseases					92	115	9	3

Number of Individual Children having Defects which required
Treatment or to be kept under Observation ... 2231

TABLE III.

Numerical Return of all exceptional Children in the area in 1922.

			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
BLIND. (including partially blind, within the meaning of the Elementary Education Act, 1921.			Attending Public Elementary Schools	5	6	11
			Attending Certified Schools for the Blind	4	3	7
			Not at School	—	—	—
DEAF AND DUMB. (including partially deaf, within the meaning of the Elementary Education Act, 1921.			Attending Public Elementary Schools	1	4	5
			Attending Certified Schools for the Deaf	6	4	10
			Not at School	—	—	—
MENTALLY DEFECTIVE.	Feeble Minded.	Attending Public Elementary Schools	3	4	7	
		Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children ...	47	29	76	
		Notified to the Local Control Authority by Local Education Authority during the Year ...	5	3	8	
		Not at School	1	1	2	
	Imbeciles.	At School	—	—	—	
		Not at School	5	5	10*	
Idiots.		... ..	—	—	—
EPILEPTICS			Attending Public Elementary Schools	22	13	35
			Attending Certified Schools for Epileptics... ..	—	—	—
			In Institutions other than Certified Schools	1	3	4
			Not at School	1	1	2
PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Attending Public Elementary Schools	22	28	50	
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children ...	—	—	—	
		In Institutions other than Certified Schools	—	—	—	
		Not at School	1	—	1	
	Crippling due to Tuberculosis.	Attending Public Elementary Schools	15	8	23	
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children ...	—	—	—	
		In Institutions other than Certified Schools	1	—	1	
		Not at School	2	—	2	
	Crippling due to causes others than Tuberculous, i.e., Paralysis, Rickets, Traumatism.	Attending Public Elementary Schools	49	35	84	
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children ...	—	—	—	
		In Institutions other than Certified Schools	1	1	2	
		Not at School	4	2	6	

* Of these; 3 boys and 5 girls attend the Industrial Class (or Occupation Centre).

TABLE III.—(continued).

						Boys.	Girls.	Total.
PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE.	Other Physical Defectives, <i>e.g.</i> , delicate and other children, suitable for admission to Open-Air Schools; children suffering from severe heart disease.	Attending Public Elementary Schools				55	57	112
		Attending Open-air Schools ...				—	—	—
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children, other than Open-air Schools ...				—	—	—
		Not at School				—	2	2
* DULL OR BACKWARD.		Retarded 2 years				39	56	95
		Retarded 3 years				11	11	22

* Judged according to age and Standard, found at medical inspection.

TABLE IV.

TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF CHILDREN DURING 1922.

A.—Treatment of Minor Ailments.

				Number of Children.			
					Treated.		
				Referred for Treat- ment.	Under Local Edu- cation Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
SKIN.							
Ringworm, Head	...	...	215	186	19	205
Ringworm, Body	...	...	111	107	1	108
Scabies	...	...	100	84	2	86
Impetigo	...	...	637	625	6	631
Minor Injuries	...	...	119	99	9	108
Other skin disease	...	...	557	510	11	521
EAR DISEASE	...	...	536	514	6	520
EYE DISEASE (external and other)	...	...	250	240	3	243
MISCELLANEOUS	...	...	74	64	3	67

TABLE IV.—(continued).*B.—Treatment of Visual Defect.*

Referred for Refraction.	Submitted to Refraction.				For whom Glasses were prescribed.	For whom Glasses were provided.	Recommended for Treatment other than by Glasses.	Received other forms of Treatment.	For whom no Treatment was considered necessary.
	Under Local Education Authority's Scheme. Clinic or Hospital.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital.	Other-wise.	Total.					
540	310	11	—	321	261	250	—	—	13

Of those cases referred for Refraction in 1921, the following treatment was carried out in 1922.

Refraction under Local Education Authority's Scheme.	Refraction by Private Practitioner or Hospital.	For whom Glasses were prescribed.	For whom Glasses were provided.	For whom no treatment was considered necessary.
121	6	103	101	21

C.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

Referred for Treatment.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN.			
	RECEIVED OPERATIVE TREATMENT.			Received other forms of Treatment.
	Under Local Education Authority's Scheme.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital.	Total.	
623	196	16	212	14

Of those cases referred for Operative Treatment in 1921, the following treatment was carried out in 1922.

RECEIVED OPERATIVE TREATMENT.		
Under Local Education Authority Scheme.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital.	Total.
100	6	106

APPENDIX.

The following are some typical cases treated by Zinc Ionisation and the results :—

Patient	Age.	Duration of discharge and ear affected.	Date. 1922.	Treatment.	Result.
H. A.	12½	Left. 3 yrs.	31st Oct. 9th Nov. ... 17th Nov.	Zinc Ion. 3 m.a. 10 mins. Ear dry. No discharge Ear dry. No discharge	} Cured.
V. B.	11½	Left. 2 yrs.	19th Oct. 26th Oct. 30th Oct.	Zinc Ion. 2 m.a. 12 mins. Ear dry. Membrane healthy No discharge.	
H. B.	10½	Right and left 5 years.	22nd Mar. 3rd Apl. 11th May 22nd June 31st June. 20th Sept. 10th Oct. 17th Oct. 30th Oct.	Lt. ear. Zinc Ion. 3 m.a. 10 mins. Sl. discharge, not offensive now. Zinc Ion. 3 m.a. 10 mins. No discharge. Rt. ear. Zinc Ion. 3 m.a. 10 mins Rt. ear. sl. discharge. pulv. boracic. Lt. ear. no discharge. Rt. ear. discharge still present. Lt. ear dry. Rt. ear. Zinc Ion. 3 m.a. 10 mins. Rt. ear. No discharge. Rt. ear. No discharge. Lt. ear. No discharge.	} Cured.
S. B.	13	Left "since infancy." (granulations).	12th Apl. 25th Apl. 9th May.	Zinc Ion. 3 m.a. 10 mins. Ear dry. bleeds easily. pulv. borac. No. discharge. membrane healthy.	
E. B.	10	Right, last 3 years (commenced in infancy, then stopped).	17th Oct. 26th Oct. 6th Nov.	Rt. ear, Zinc Ion. 3 m.a. 10 mins. Ear dry. No discharge. No discharge.	} Cured.
P. C.	12½	Right and left. 18 months.	7th Dec. 14th Dec. 20th Dec.	Rt. ear. Zinc Ion. 3 m.a. 12 mins. Rt. ear. No discharge. Lt. ear. Zinc Ion. 3 m.a. 10 mins. Rt. ear dry, no discharge. Lt. ear. dry, no discharge.	
J. C.	14	Right. 2 yrs.	31st Oct. 8th Nov. 17th Nov.	Zinc Ion., 3 m.a. 10 mins. Ear dry. No discharge. Membrane healthy. No discharge.	} Cured.
T. C.	6	Right and left, 3 years.	2nd Nov. 9th Nov. 17th Nov.	Right. Zinc Ion. 2.5 m.a. 10 mins. Left. Zinc Ion. 2.5 m.a. 10 mins. Both ears dry. No discharge. Both ears dry. No discharge.	

APPENDIX—*continued.*

Patient	Age.	Duration of discharge and ear affected.	Date. 1922.	Treatment.	Result.
H. C.	13	Left, "since infancy." —	14th Nov. 23rd Nov. 4th Dec.	Zinc Ion. 3 m.a. 10 mins. Ear dry. No discharge. Ear dry. No discharge.	} Cured.
K. C.	10½	Right. 2 yrs.	8th Mar. 20th Mar. 29th Mar. 1st May	Zinc. Ion. 3 m.a. 10 mins. Ear dry for 6 days ; now slight discharge. Zinc. Ion. 3 m.a. 10 mins. No discharge. No discharge.	
E. C.	8	Left. 2 yrs.	21st Sept. 2nd Oct.	Zinc. Ion. 3 m.a. 10 mins. Ear dry. No discharge.	} Cured.

N.B.—Zn. Ion.—Zinc ionisation. M.A.—Milliamèpres.

